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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, showers. Temp. 1-6 (34-43). Sunday, foggy. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 8-5 (32-41). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. NICE: Saturday, rain. Temp. 2-6 (36-43). NEW YORK: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 1-8 (34-46).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 30,132 *R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29-30, 1979 Established 1887

Blacks in Rhodesia Begin Electing New Parliament Feb. 27

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, Dec. 28 — Lord Soames, the British governor of Rhodesia, announced today that blacks would go to the polls in an all-party general election Feb. 27 to 29.

Lord Soames said 80 black seats in the Parliament of an independent Zimbabwe would be voted on during three days of nationwide polling. The election will be monitored by a British supervisory commission and monitored by about 100 Commonwealth observers.

Lord Soames said polling for 20 white seats will take place separately on Feb. 14.

The British-supervised election is part of an overall peace agreement negotiated during 15 weeks of talks among the Salisbury government, Britain and Patriotic Front guerrillas on ending the country's seven-year bush war. A cease-fire will be formally declared at midnight tonight.

Rhodesian troops cleared roads of land mines today and escorted some 1,300 Commonwealth soldiers and 80 guerrilla leaders to assembly camps in preparation for the cease-fire. At midnight, the white-led armed forces are to let some 16,000 guerrillas come out of the bush and gather at the 16 points.

Policemen Injured

A land mine blasted a police vehicle today as it guided a team of Commonwealth troops into the bush. A British military spokesman said only that several policemen were slightly injured and that the incident occurred somewhere in the southwestern area of the country.

A tractor detonated a mine on a southeastern farm today, killing a black woman and wounding 25 other farm workers.

The headquarters of the monitoring force prepared to maintain an all-night vigil in case violence erupted during the initial hours of the cease-fire.

Ten-man Commonwealth teams were ordered to set up desks at 23 remote campsites where the guerrillas were to report for processing before being transferred to the formal assembly points.

Troops from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Kenya and Fiji will watch over the guerrillas and the government troops, who will be confined at 40 bases until the new government is elected and Britain grants independence.

In the biracial Parliament that handed over power to Lord Soames two weeks ago, whites were reserved 28 seats and also had veto power over constitutional changes.

A statement issued at a press conference by British Election Commissioner Sir John Boynton said that after the elections all ballot papers would be sent to Britain and, after a six-month period, destroyed.

"This new provision is designed to increase confidence in the secrecy of the ballot," Sir John said. "It should encourage people to vote for the party of their choice without fear."



United Press International

Five U.S. clergymen on an unofficial visit to Iran in an attempt to see the American hostages who are being held by student militants join a group of Moslems in prayers yesterday in Tehran.

Agree to Closer Ties With Iran Officials

Captors Say They Will Obey Khomeini

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 — The student militants occupying the U.S. Embassy said today that they would release their American hostages if ordered to by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The students yesterday agreed to work more closely with the members of the ruling Revolutionary Council who are seeking to resolve the crisis, according to Iranian government officials.

"If the imam orders us to release them, yes, we will release them," a militant spokesman said during an interview today with the U.S. television network ABC.

There was no sign, however, that Ayatollah Khomeini was prepared to issue such an order or that government officials had been able to persuade the militants to drop their demand for the return of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah who is in exile in Panama.

The students have maintained throughout the 55-day embassy siege that they would obey the instructions of Ayatollah Khomeini. But until today, they had not said specifically that they would follow a Khomeini order to free the hostages.

At the United Nations, informed sources said yesterday that a draft resolution circulated by the United States calls for the UN Security Council to impose an embargo on all Iranian exports carried in Iranian ships and on all Iranian imports except medicine and food.

According to the sources, the resolution would forbid UN member countries to let Iranian ships and planes into their territory and would prevent them from granting Iran credit or shipping Iran spare parts for military equipment.

The resolution would not block Iranian oil exports.

President Carter said today that Iran "will continue to pay an increasingly high price" for the detention of the hostages. He said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will go to New York tomorrow to press the U.S. case at the United Nations.

"I expect to see adequate support in the United Nations Security Council for our position," Mr. Carter said. He did not answer directly when asked whether the Soviet Union had assured the administration it would not veto a Security Council resolution for sanctions against the Tehran government.

In a nationally televised statement, Mr. Carter added that "the United States reserves the right to protect our citizens and our vital interest in whatever way we consider appropriate, in keeping with the principles of international law and the charter of the United Nations."

At a prayer meeting, Tehran's most important religious leader, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, criticized the Security Council for allowing large nations veto powers. Veto power is held by five nations — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

Also at the prayer meeting were U.S. clergymen who arrived Christmas Eve seeking to open a dialogue with Iran's revolutionary leaders. After praying with the Moslems, the delegation leader, the Rev. Jimmy Allen, a Baptist from San Antonio, Texas, congratulated Iranians on their revolution. The other members of the group are Dale Whit, a Methodist bishop from New Jersey; Charles Caesaitti, an assistant to the presiding bishop of the Episco-

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U.S. Protests to Moscow

Amin Said Executed After Coup in Kabul

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 — Kabul radio said today that President Hafizullah Amin was executed almost immediately after the coup here yesterday on orders of a revolutionary tribunal for "crimes against the people of Afghanistan."

Supporters of Amin were reported to be resisting with rifle fire in Kabul today after Soviet forces installed their own man in power yesterday. Meanwhile, Moslem guerrillas who have fought the Soviet-backed regime for 19 months said they would fight on.

In Washington, the United States protested the Soviet military intervention in Kabul. President Carter said in a nationally televised statement that the coup is a "blatant violation of accepted international rules of behavior." He said he consulted with several foreign heads of state and that all agreed the Soviet action was "a grave threat to peace." He said he is sending Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to European capitals this weekend to discuss the situation.

The president accused the Russians of "gross interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

Iran Protest

Iran issued a strongly worded note accusing Moscow of intervening militarily in what Iran regarded as an act of aggression against all Moslem nations. Iran called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops and said that it condemned its intervention.

Babrak Karmal was declared president of Aghanistan and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the ruling Khalq Party. He named several members of a new Cabinet.

There were signs that Mr. Karmal plans a large-scale purge in the next few days. The radio said that members of Amin's family were killed, and that "persons responsible for crimes committed against the people by Amin's fascist regime will be brought to justice."

Whatever the ideological differences may be between Mr. Karmal and the late Amin — and signs are that they are slight — Moslem rebels view any Marxist government as a threat to the traditional beliefs held by most Afghans. Rebel spokesmen denounced Soviet influence in Afghanistan and pledged to continue their war aimed at establishing a non-Marxist government in Kabul.

"The Moslem nation of Afghanistan will not be deceived by the change of pawns," a spokesman for the Afghan Islamic Movement said in Tehran. "The Babrak Karmal coup in Afghanistan is the direct re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International

Babrak Karmal

Heavy Rain, Wind Pound Northern Europe; 12 Dead

LONDON, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Torrential rains and winds hit northern Europe yesterday and early today. At least 12 persons died in the storms.

Hurricane force winds pounded the coasts of Britain, Ireland, France and Sweden, and storm warnings were issued in West Germany and Belgium.

Britain, where 10 died, was hardest hit. Towns and villages in 12 counties in Wales and western England were inundated and damage was estimated in the millions of dollars. (Photograph: Page 2).

Thousands of Britons were forced to leave their homes and tens of thousands of others were warned tonight that they might have to be evacuated following the worst flooding since 1959.

Weather Improves

The weather improved today but authorities made contingency plans for the evacuation of towns on the southern outskirts of London in the fear that the Mole and Wey rivers, swollen by 24 hours of rain, might burst their banks.

"If the rivers flood we will work with local authorities to evacuate people," a police spokesman said. "The situation depends on whether there is more rain and whether the Thames can take the overflow. If it does we will get away with it. If not, the banks will break."

There was widespread flooding in London, where an inch of rain fell in the 24-hour period up to this morning. The Chelsea Embankment along the Thames and other roads were closed to traffic.

Thousands had been evacuated to emergency centers in south Wales, which was described as utterly awash, and in Cornwall and Devon in southwest England.

Man Swept Away

In Cardiff, Wales, where some streets were covered by six feet of water, a 70-year-old man died when he fell in three feet of flood water near his home. Another Cardiff man shortly after midnight fell from a tree where he had sought refuge and disappeared in flood water.

A man and women were drowned when flood water surged through a row of cottages in the center of Merthyr Tydfil in south Wales, where seven-week-old Rhiannon Nicholas was found alive in his baby carriage, floating in seven feet of water.

In another Welsh town a car plunged from a bridge into a flooded river, killing a woman.

Young Couple Killed

In Ireland water was six feet deep in some areas of the town of Kilkenny and two feet deep in Waterford City.

In France an uprooted tree demolished an automobile, killing a young couple. Hundreds of other trees were toppled by winds that reached 60 miles (93 kilometers) an hour and interfered with traffic of ferries crossing the English Channel and aircraft at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris.

In Sweden a 656-foot (200-meter) power mast was toppled. Three young hikers missing overnight in snow and below zero temperatures were found in good condition in a remote mountain area.

French Parliament Passes Stopgap Budget Measure

PARIS, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The French Senate ended the immediate budget crisis today by passing a stopgap bill authorizing the government to collect revenues next year on the basis of the 1979 budget.

By 184 to 86, the Senate backed the National Assembly, which had voted, 287 to 200, in an extraordinary session yesterday, to support Prime Minister Raymond Barre's proposal.

Members had hurried back from their Christmas holidays after President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had been forced to call a special session. The Constitutional Council had ruled Monday that Mr. Barre's budget of nearly 525 billion francs (about $129.4 billion) for next year was illegal because the revenues and expenditures sections should have been passed separately and not as a package.

The issue was brought up by 65 members of the leftist opposition in Parliament. The ruling meant that unless a solution was found before the new year started, the government would be without new revenue to meet expenses.

The budget question will come up again in the National Assembly Jan 7.

Gaullist Support

Mr. Barre was able to rely for this week's stopgap bill on the votes of the Gaullist group, the Rally for the Republic (RPR), his partners in the right-center coalition.

The RPR did not support the 1980 budget but refused to vote against Mr. Barre on the confidence motion to which the prime minister had resorted in a bid to force through his budget.

Mr. Barre had used Article 49 of the constitution, which permits essential legislation to go through without a vote if the government makes it a confidence issue and it survives a censure motion. In this way the budget passed in its entirety on Dec. 17.

Claude Labbe, floor leader of the RPR, said yesterday his party still wanted the government to trim its expenditures by 2 billion francs ($493 million) for 1980. It was Mr. Barre's refusal to do this that resulted in the RPR not backing the original proposals.

Mr. Barre may now have to make some concessions to the RPR to insure its support on Jan. 7, political observers said.

Steel Walkout Ordered in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Leaders of the 150,000 steelworkers in Britain tonight ordered a strike "to cripple industry as quickly as we can" after national pay negotiations broke down.

The steel unions rejected a final offer from the British Steel Corp. in last ditch talks to reach a settlement. Unions have demanded at least a 20-percent raise in pay but the corporation, losing nearly £1 million a day, has offered only a six-percent increase on basic wages.

The strike, due to begin Jan. 2, threatens to deprive Britain's car and engineering industry of essential steel supplies if it lasts more than a few weeks.

Kremlin's Role Echoes Prague '68, U.S. Sources Say

Afghan Coup Certain to Affect U.S.-Soviet Relations

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP) — U.S. government sources said yesterday that the overthrow of Hafizullah Amin's regime in Afghanistan appears to have resulted from a Soviet military intervention almost the equal of Moscow's 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.

While conceding that their information was still very fragmentary, the sources said there was no doubt that some of the Soviet combat forces that were carried into Afghanistan in recent days by a large airlift took part in the fighting in Kabul yesterday.

In addition, the sources said, the installation of former Deputy Premier Babrak Karmal as Afghanistan's new leader seems aimed at putting in place a puppet administration even more loyal to Moscow than Amin's basically pro-Soviet regime.

The military move against a neighboring country — the most blatant display of Soviet intervention since 1968, when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia to remove what it regarded as an unreliable regime — is certain to affect U.S.-Soviet relations across a broad range of issues.

For one thing, it comes at a time when the United States is engaged in a tense confrontation with Iran and has a strong interest in containing the stirrings of turmoil affecting the Gulf and contiguous areas in the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

Undisguised Power

A Soviet display of undisguised military power such as that staged in Kabul yesterday is bound to increase concern in the United States about the degree to which Moscow is committed to detente. An immediate casualty could be Senate approval of the strategic arms treaty. Beyond that, there is a possibility of escalating U.S.-Soviet strains in almost all other areas of potential cooperation.

While remarking that Moscow's reasons for resorting to such tactics were not immediately clear, U.S. sources said that the Soviet leadership obviously feels it has a great deal at stake in Afghanistan.

The sources see the strike against Amin as a major shift in the Soviet involvement with Afghanistan. After the coup last year that brought a coalition of Marxist forces to power in Kabul, the Russians increased their influence to the point where U.S. officials have expressed concern about the country being transformed from an autonomous buffer state into a client of Moscow.

Before yesterday, Soviet policy seemed to be aimed at bolstering Amin and his supporters against rebel Islamic tribesmen who have turned much of Afghanistan's countryside into an arena of civil war. When the State Department revealed Wednesday that the Russians were airlifting large numbers of combat troops into Kabul and massing five divisions on the border, the initial assumption of U.S. analysts was that the buildup was intended to assist Amin in some way with his struggle to subdue the rebels.

Instead, the sources said, it now appears that the airlift was a Trojan horse ploy to get Soviet troops into the country so that they would be in a position to turn on the unsuspecting Amin. It appears, the sources

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Afghan Protege of Moscow Soars From Exile to Power

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Babrak Karmal has experienced political power and electoral success but also imprisonment, purges and exile during a tumultuous career in the service of Marxism in Afghanistan that has absorbed 30 of his 50 years.

Before yesterday's reports that Mr. Karmal had vaulted to power in Kabul with the support of Soviet troops and at the expense of his longtime rival, Hafizullah Amin, U.S. specialists assumed that he was still living in exile in Czechoslovakia.

He went to Prague as Afghanistan's ambassador in June, 1978, after serving less than two months as vice president and deputy premier in the revolutionary government of President Nur Mohammed Taraki, which had overthrown President Mohammed Daud in April.

The purge from the government of elements of Mr. Karmal's Parcham (Banner) faction continued. In September, 1978, he was dismissed as ambassador and ordered home to face charges of plotting a coup against Taraki. He ignored the order and had been living in Czechoslovakia as a private citizen since then, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Karmal is believed to have embraced Marxism and begun political activism as a law student at the University of Kabul at the age of 20, after graduating from a German-language high school near the capital city.

His law studies were interrupted when he was arrested for political activity, and he spent the next five years in prison. After his release, he graduated in law, served a year in the army, then worked as an official in the Planning Ministry from 1957 to 1965.

He was elected to the lower house of Parliament in 1965, was re-elected in 1969, and served until the legislative bodies were abolished after the 1973 coup in which Daud overthrew King Zahir and abolished the monarchy.

For years, Mr. Karmal's Parcham Party waged intensive political and ideological warfare against another Marxist group, called the Khalq, or People's Democratic Party. By mid-1977 the two groups had come together, and they jointly staged the 1978 coup against Daud.

Once in power, the Khalq-Parcham alliance began to disintegrate. The Khalq leaders, Taraki and Amin, who also held the title of deputy premier, consolidated their forces and demoted or purged the Parchamists, who were known as more pro-Soviet than their rivals.

Mr. Karmal, long regarded by some U.S. specialists as one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Soviet Union among the Afghan Marxists, had to accept the ambassadorship in Prague as a relegation after his brief taste of power, and he soon was to be deprived even of that position.

Anahita Ratebzad, who, U.S. specialists believe, may have married Mr. Karmal as well as serving for years as one of his closest political associates, was shunted off to Yugoslavia, also to serve as ambassador only until the September purge.

Asked if he believed that the Soviet Union engineered the replacement of Amin by Mr. Karmal, a U.S. specialist, after reciting Mr. Karmal's long record of pro-Soviet behavior, said, "It is not illogical to think that the Soviets would like someone like him in power."

Panama Making Smooth Canal Takeover

By Alan Riding

BALBOA, Panama, Dec. 28 (NYT) — When Panama took over control of the Canal Zone from the United States on Oct. 1, many Americans working on the waterway fled the area for a few days, convinced that their homes would be attacked and their families threatened by Panamanians. But no such incidents occurred.

And today, even with Panamanian National Guardsmen helping to patrol American residential zones, Panama is no longer perceived as a threat by the 15,000 U.S. civilians living in the former Canal Zone.

"The expectations people had about the Panamanian takeover were truly alarming," said Richard Cheville, who heads the Residents' Advisory Committee. "But you don't hear much about Panama here nowadays. The transition has gone well. The Panamanian police have bent over backward to be courteous."

Instead, many Americans have transferred their anxiety and hostility from Panama to the U.S. Army and Defense Department, which have taken over many of the functions previously handled by the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone government. "The Army thinks civilians are second-class citizens," complained a canal worker, "and it treats us as such."

As a result, morale among American civilians working on the canal remains low. "In the past, the Army looked after defense and the Canal Company ran everything else," the worker went on. "Now the roles are confused. There is a feeling that we're no longer working as a team. We used to be a family. Now we're part of a bureaucracy."

Under the new treaties, the 76-year-old Canal Zone ceased to exist as an entity and the Canal Company and the Zone government were replaced by a new Panama Canal Commission. But the commission operates only the canal, while commissary, health and educational services for American civilians are handled by the Army, which has about 10,500 troops in the area.

Only Squabbling Is Between U.S. Army And Zone Civilians

"In a matter of just 90 days, the Defense Department people have managed completely to alienate the civilians," said James O'Donnell, president of Local 514 of the American Federation of Government Employees.

About 2,300 former employees of the Canal Company and the Zone government were transferred to the Defense Department. "The Army isn't used to employees asking questions and protesting about things," Mr. O'Donnell said, "so the Army soon decided we were troublemakers. They're short-tempered and they don't respond to our queries."

Arrows for Shoppers

Some of the complaints seem trivial. "In the commissary at Corozal, some general decided that there wasn't enough discipline," a civilian recounted, "so he ordered that arrows be painted on the floor to guide the traffic of shopping carts. Now we even have to shop the Army way." Yet, for many former Zonians, such incidents symbolize how their lives have been irrevocably changed by the new treaties.

The U.S. Southern Command, which is stationed here, said that it was trying to make it easier for civilians to adapt to the new situation. "The Army anticipated that there might be unhappiness in certain areas and it's making an effort to deal with the problems," a spokesman said. "But I think many of the complaints stem from a certain longing for the good old days."

For the casual visitor to the area, the changes seem less apparent than they do to residents. A huge Panamanian flag flies over Ancon Hill at the Pacific entrance to the canal, but no more Panamanians enter the Zone than before the treaties. Panama has taken over the fire brigade and garbage collection but has done so quietly and efficiently. For a 30-month period, the police function is being shared by Panama and the United States and, in this, the two sides are also working well together. Only the "manicured lawns," long a favorite cliche for the Zone, seem to be less cared for than before.

The Panamanian government, on the other hand, has encountered some difficulties in handling the railroad, port and bunkering services taken over from the United States in October, although some of the complaints seem to be inspired by a desire to prove that Panama is incapable of doing the job properly.

On two occasions this month, for example, the trans-isthmus train derailed, prompting a wave of jokes and criticism of Panama's performance. But few people recalled that the train also derailed twice in September, when still being run by the United States.

In private, Panamanian officials have complained that although the railroads and ports were handed over in working order, they have suffered from lack of U.S. investment during the long treaty negotiations. "We'll have to spend $6 million on new rolling stock over the next two years," a well-placed official said, "and ports need $15 million worth of investment over the next three years. Even in marine bunkering facilities, we'll have to spend $8 million."

To administer the areas taken over by Panama and to monitor how the treaties are being put into force, the Panamanian government last year created a Panama Canal Authority, which is headed by Tomas Paredes Royo, a nephew of President Aristides Royo. During the current 30-month transition period, though, the authority is concerned mainly with preparing Panama to assume its new responsibilities.

Significantly, despite a 29.3-percent increase in canal tolls when the new treaties went into effect, the number of ships using the waterway has remained about the same, averaging 33 or 34 a day.

Japan Urges 13 Oil Companies To Delay Contracts With Iran

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (WP) — The Japanese government is cautioning companies to delay signing new contracts for Iranian oil despite the sudden decrease in prices being sought by Iran.

Government sources confirmed today that one group of Japanese companies had been offered oil at prices $4 to $5 a barrel lower than Iran was asking 10 days ago.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry today cautioned the companies to be prudent about long-term oil purchases because of the possible effect on Japan's relations with the United States and other countries during the hostage crisis in Iran.

Other sources said that Japan has decided to delay further Iranian contracts, partly out of consideration for the United States, and partly because of confusion over prices in the wake of the indecisive OPEC meeting in Caracas.

The cautious responses are part of Japan's stiffening attitude toward Iran since it was strongly criticized in early December for buying Iranian oil at high prices while the United States tried to keep pressure on that country to free the hostages.

Japan Had 2 Goals

Japan had been hoping to maintain friendly relations with the United States while not alienating Iran, which supplies about 12 percent of Japan's oil.

Since the uproar over oil purchases, Japanese companies have been instructed to stop buying high-priced oil on the spot market and the government has obliged the United States by taking a much tougher line in denouncing the crisis in Tehran.

U.S. officials, once dissatisfied with Japan's bland statements on the hostage issue, now consider that the government here is supporting the U.S. positions on oil purchases and in public statements deploring the seizure.

Japan's moves have cost it some popularity in Tehran where, according to news reports, they are the target of attacks by radio and press. The criticism has alarmed the small Japanese community there. Ambassador Tsutomu Wnada yesterday asked the Iranian Foreign Ministry for assurances of safety for about 1,000 Japanese nationals living in Iran.

The continuing tug-of-war for Japan's loyalties is believed in some quarters to lie behind the sudden reduction of prices offered by the National Iranian Oil Co.

Thirteen Japanese companies, divided into small groups, have been conducting negotiations in Tehran for next year's supplies. Earlier this month, several of them were offered contracts at $35 a barrel. But in recent days, one group of large trading companies was asked to pay an average of about $30 a barrel.

Part of that sum is said to be a premium above the standard price of $28.50. In past negotiations with Japanese firms, Iran has insisted that, for the privilege of buying standard-price oil for long-term contracts, the companies should buy other oil at higher prices. It was when several firms agreed in late November to pay spot prices of almost $44 a barrel that the criticism from the United States became intense.

Different sources read the Iranian motive in different ways. Some believe that the lower price was an inducement to win Japan's sympathies when the United States presses for economic sanctions against Iran in the United Nations. Others think that Iran is merely having unexpected troubles selling oil that the United States has refused to buy. One government source noted today that the same lower prices also are being offered to at least two European companies.

Japan has been negotiating since early fall for a 30-percent increase next year in the amount of oil it buys from Iran. Iran initially indicated that it would go along with that amount but the pressures raised by the hostage seizure caused several suspensions.

Prudence Is Urged

The companies' negotiators are now in Japan for consultations and several officials of their companies were summoned to a meeting this morning at the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

They were advised to take a prudent attitude toward the new contract offers out of consideration for opinion in other countries, particularly the United States. In most — but not all — such cases, corporations heed the ministry's advice.

Other sources in the government said that the word has been passed to let the issue of new Iranian contracts slide, possibly until the hostage issue is resolved.

Japan has publicly promised not to raise its oil purchases from Iran above the level that prevailed before the hostages were seized. The promise went far toward pacifying U.S. objections.

One government official said today that Japan could seek the 30-percent increase for next year and still comply with that self-imposed restriction. The reason is that a large portion of the Iranian oil imported before the hostage seizure reached here through major American oil companies which have now cancelled sales to Japan. A 30-percent increase in direct purchases by Japan in the coming year would be about equal to the volume formerly delivered by the U.S. firms.

Despite Halt in Exports From Iran, U.S. Is Chock-Full o' Pistachio Nuts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP) — Cutting another tie with Iran, the United States is moving toward pistachio self-sufficiency, perhaps as early as 1981, government and industry sources say.

Iran used to be this country's leading pistachio supplier. But this month, as part of their escalating confrontation with the United States, the Iranians announced that they were cutting off exports.

U.S. growers, however, were ready — even eager —, and for reasons far removed from international politics.

Mostly as an unlikely result of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, the San Joaquin Valley of California is blooming with pistachio trees. Tax tinkering in 1969 wiped out favorable tax treatment of citrus and almond groves and sent some growers scurrying for other shelters, including pistachio trees. The trees, planted in record numbers in the early 1970s, take seven to eight years to begin producing and now are maturing.

California growers this year harvested an estimated 17.2 million pounds of the nuts, up from the 1978 harvest of 2.5 million and more than half the average U.S. consumption, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture economists.

"We're getting pretty close to meeting U.S. needs," said Guy Grenier, an economist with the department's foreign agricultural service. "In two to three years, we'll have self-sufficiency in production."

Besides Iran, Turkey is the other major exporter of pistachios.

Ex-Ruler Amin Said Slain After Coup in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

sult of Soviet interference in Afghan internal affairs."

Mr. Karmal indicated on Kabul radio today that he will seek negotiations with the Moslem guerrillas. He said that his government hopes to use "political channels for seeking solutions to military problems."

Mr. Karmal said that all political prisoners will be released, but that members of the Amin regime who are considered to be criminals will be brought to justice.

The Soviet Union today acknowledged its military role in Afghanistan for the first time. Tass quoted Kabul radio as saying that the Afghan government "made a pressing appeal to the U.S.S.R. for urgent political, moral and economic assistance," including military aid, and that Moscow "granted the request of the Afghan side." The radio said that the Afghan request was based on a year-old Soviet-Afghan treaty.

President Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram congratulating Mr. Karmal on his "election to the post of secretary-general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan."

A report from the Japanese Embassy in Kabul said that sporadic shooting was heard near the road running from the Soviet Embassy to the old royal palace, which appeared to be still in the hands of Amin's followers. Several MiG-21s circled over the city, the report said.

The airport in Kabul, where thousands of Soviet troops have arrived this week, appeared to be closed.

Witnesses said in telephone calls to diplomats in New Delhi that Russian troops last night fought Afghan troops guarding Kabul radio, knocked out two Afghan tanks, captured the complex and took Afghan soldiers prisoner in 3½ hours of combat that ended at 11 p.m. as MiG-21s patrolled overhead.

The United States today protested to the Soviet Union its "unjustified" military involvement in the Afghan coup and warned that the intervention will have serious implications for future U.S.-Soviet relations. However, State Department spokesman Tom Reston said the Carter administration continued to believe that the strategic arms treaty should be approved by the Senate.

Mr. Reston said that Soviet troops with armored personnel carriers took part in five hours of street fighting in Kabul last night. "We have on a number of occasions made clear our concerns to the Soviets regarding their involvement in Afghanistan, and we are protesting their role in the most recent developments there," he said.

Saying that the situation has serious implications, he rejected Moscow's argument that it moved into Afghanistan in response to an invitation to counter external threats to the landlocked country. "We believe the Afghan insurgency is an indigenous and self-sustaining uprising of the Afghan people, which affects all strata of Afghan society and all parts of the country," Mr. Reston said. "We do not see an external threat to the security of Afghanistan which could justify the actions taken by Soviet troops yesterday."

He said no injuries have been reported among the fewer than 100 Americans living in Kabul. The State Department has advised Americans not to travel to Afghanistan until further notice.

After the Soviet Union declared today that its troops fought in Afghanistan at the request of authorities there to resist external aggression and interference, Soviet sources in New Delhi said this referred to Pakistan, which has given support to Moslem rebel groups, and to China.

The British government condemned the Soviet intervention, saying, "The people of Afghanistan have the right to choose their own government without outside interference." Opposition Labor Party member of Parliament Neville Sanderson called the coup "naked Soviet aggression."

The West German government condemned Soviet involvement as "an extremely serious matter that raises basic questions of international relations."

President Carter cut short a vacation at Camp David and returned to the White House today to confer with military and diplomatic advisers on the coup in Afghanistan and the Iranian crisis.

A pro-Moscow coalition deposed a republic in Afghanistan last year, putting Nur Mohammed Taraki in as premier, Mr. Karmal as his deputy and Amin as foreign minister. After an early policy disagreement, Mr. Karmal was sent to Prague as ambassador. There has been evidence that Moscow was dismayed when Taraki was deposed in September last year in a coup that brought Amin to power.

Captors Say They'd Obey

(Continued from Page 1)

pal Church of America; and Chaplains John Walsh and William Kirby from Princeton University.

Continuing signs of conflict between the militants and some members of the ruling Revolutionary Council had raised fears among observers that Ayatollah Khomeini could not, if he wanted to, order the hostages freed.

With Ayatollah Khomeini's approval, Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh was appointed the chief government negotiator this week in an apparent move to try to move the militants off their hard line.

The Islamic students agreed yesterday to work more closely with moderate Iranian government officials seeking to resolve the crisis, the foreign minister said.

The sudden willingness by students to coordinate their decisions with the ruling Revolutionary Council is seen as a significant conciliatory gesture and a possible opening for more moderate views to influence their consistently hard-line demands.

In Washington, the International Monetary Fund yesterday rejected a plea by Iran that the IMF condemn or otherwise attempt to reverse the U.S. freeze of $8 billion in Iranian financial assets.

Also in Washington, a federal appeals court ruled yesterday that the Carter administration had the right to conduct special immigration checks of Iranian students in this country and to begin deportation proceedings against those who were here illegally or who did not report to immigration officials.

In new domestic strife, a group of unidentified attackers described as "counterrevolutionaries" set fire to a Moslem prayer site in the western town of Tabriz last night, wounded a revolutionary guard, and took 10 guards hostage, according to the official Pars news agency.



Associated Press

BRIDGING THE FLOOD — Residents of Cardiff, Wales, use wire shelf racks to cross a flooded street yesterday after high winds and heavy rains left some roads covered by six feet of water. Five persons, including two in Cardiff, died in Wales as a result of the storm.

Volunteers Awaiting Word From Khomeini

Israel Thinks Iran Unit to Stay in Syria

By William Claiborne

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (WP) — Israel's military believes that the contingent of Iranian volunteer guerrillas that is attempting to link up with the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon is still in Syria and probably will remain there until Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini gives the group his personal approval.

The approximately 250 to 300 volunteers, the sources said, not only are regarded as a potential irritant by the Lebanese government headed by Elias Sarkis but, contrary to its public statements, are not being welcomed by the PLO.

Since the population of southern Lebanon is predominantly of the Shiite sect of Islam, like the Iranians, the PLO fears it would lose control of its strongholds in the area if a significant Iranian fighting unit were allowed in, according to the Israeli sources. The Palestinians are mostly of the Sunnite Moslem sect.

"It would bring a new factor into Lebanon. It would raise the level of trouble between the civilians and the PLO," a high military source said.

Assad Seen Distressed

Moreover, Syrian President Hafez Assad, burdened with his own domestic instability and challenges to his regime, was said to be distressed about the presence of the volunteers. Arab sources in Beirut have told U.S. reporters that Mr. Assad does intend to restrict the movements of the Iranians.

Traditionally, Syria has sought to accommodate Iran because of both countries' long-standing antagonism toward their neighbor, Iraq. The military sources predicted that if Khomeini gave his official backing to the volunteer army, Mr. Assad probably would feel obligated to allow the unit to cross the border into Lebanon. The volunteers reportedly are at a PLO training base near Damascus.

Without such pressure, the sources said, Mr. Assad is not likely to risk Israeli retaliation in Lebanon, where Syria has 30,000 troops.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman has said, cryptically, that if the volunteers entered southern Lebanon, they would become "acquainted" with the Israeli Army.

The PLO coolness toward the Iranian volunteers has caused some embarrassment within the organization, because of its close association with Ayatollah Khomeini's revolution. The PLO helped train and equip Iranian guerrillas during the revolution, and it has sought to strengthen its ties with the Islamic republic since the ayatollah came to power.

In answer to reports from southern Lebanon that some Iranian volunteers had already arrived in Nabatiya, a PLO stronghold, the source said the reports had confused the volunteers with some Iranian soldiers who deserted from the former Iranian battalion of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon. The deserters, numbering about a dozen, have been assimilated into PLO units, the source said.

Maj. Saad Haddad's Christian militias in southern Lebanon periodically have shelled Nabatiya after deciding to fire on any town giving shelter to the Iranian volunteers. The shelling started on Dec. 18, a few minutes after the pro-Haddad Voice of Hope radio broadcast in English, Persian and Arabic the rumors that Iranians had already reached Nabatiya.

The Israeli military sources also disclosed that Syrian-based PLO guerrillas have attempted 10 or 12 times in the last year to infiltrate into Israel by way of Jordan. The sources said Jordan had resisted being used as a conduit for such infiltration and that the crossings could strain relations between Jordan and the PLO.



UPI

Hammoud el-Choufi

Syrian UN Envoy Resigns to Set Up Anti-Assad Front

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 28 (AP) — Hammoud el-Choufi, head of the Syrian mission to the United Nations since June last year, said yesterday that he is quitting to work for the ouster of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. He accused Mr. Assad of sabotaging Arab unity against Israel.

An official source in Damascus said later that Syria had recalled Ambassador Choufi because of his "open cooperation with the Egyptian ambassador" and because he had taken positions in favor of peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Choufi, 44, said he would stay in New York and work to form a "national front for a truly democratic and freedom-loving Syria." He accused Mr. Assad of successively aborting plans to unify Syria with Egypt and Libya, with Jordan, and with Iraq.

He said that Mr. Assad had plotted against Iraq. This, he said, had frustrated hopes for liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab territories, including Syria's Golan Heights.

Plot Said Foiled By Arab Minister

ABU DHABI, Dec. 28 (AP) — Unknown persons tried to assassinate Mana Saeed al-Oteiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, by poisoning his food, the newspaper Al Fajar reported yesterday. There was no immediate official comment on the report.

The newspaper said the attempt was made in Caracas while Mr. Oteiba was attending the recent ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The newspaper said the poison was discovered after Mr. Oteiba became suspicious when an unordered tray of food arrived at his hotel suite. The Venezuelan authorities are investigating, the paper said.

Israeli Highway Blasted

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (LAT) — Palestinian commandos set off an explosive charge under a culvert on the key north-south highway between central Israel and the southern port of Eilat and then escaped into Jordan, military spokesmen said yesterday.

It was the first attack in the Arava, the desert area south of the Dead Sea, since 1975. The long, unguarded southern border between Israel and Jordan was the scene of many PLO attacks and of Israeli reprisal raids into Jordan before King Hussein drove the PLO into Lebanon and Syria in September, 1970.

The spokesmen said the explosion Wednesday night caused no serious damage and no injuries.

PLO Confirms Support of Iran

KUWAIT, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The PLO today reiterated its full support of Iran in its current crisis with the United States and said that it would regard any U.S. attack against Tehran as aggression against all Arab states.

PLO spokesman Abdel Mohsen Abu Maizar told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam: "We regard any aggression against Iran as an aggression against the Arab nation [world] and we, in the PLO, have announced it from the very beginning that we are with the Iranian revolution in the same trench against the common enemy — imperialism and Zionism."

U.S. Hijack Attempts On Increase in 1979

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Six attempts were made to hijack U.S. airliners during the first six months of this year, the Federal Aviation Administration reported to Congress yesterday. Two were successful — one to Ireland and one to Cuba.

The six attempts were the most in a half-year since airport security procedures were established in 1973. Previously the numbers had ranged from five in the second half of 1978 to one in the second half of 1973.

Planes Head-On, 2 Miles Apart; Tower Blamed

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 28 (AP) — Investigators yesterday blamed two air traffic control supervisors for letting two airliners with a total of 230 persons aboard come within two miles of each other on a head-on course.

But a report by a five-member review board set up by the Federal Aviation Administration did not call the incident on Sept. 18 a "near-miss," a term used by some pilots. "It was simply a loss of standard separation of three miles," said Jerry Luce, author of the report and head of the San Diego Radar Approach Control Facility at Miramar Naval Air Station.

In an unrelated incident yesterday, a Pacific Southwest Airlines plane with 145 passengers pulled up abruptly and delayed its landing for nine minutes because a light plane had taxied onto its runway at Lindbergh Field here. An FAA official said the pilot of the small plane was not authorized to use the runway.

Last year, a small plane and a PSA 727 collided over San Diego, killing 144 persons.

Head of Namibia Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec 28 (Reuters) — Zambia's permanent UN representative, Paul Lusaka, has been re-elected president of the Council for Namibia, the UN Agency theoretically responsible for administering South-West Africa.

Western Diplomats Say

Soviet Union Orders Hanoi To Avoid Alarming ASEAN

BANGKOK, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has ordered Vietnam to avoid actions that would alarm other Southeast Asian nations during military operations along the Thai-Cambodian border, Western diplomats said today.

The diplomats said that the Russians acted after most members of the Association of Southeast Asian nations vetoed Moscow's recent requests for overflight and port privileges.

The Russians need overflight and port facilities to sustain the flow of supplies they are pouring into Cambodia to support the 200,000 Vietnamese troops there fighting Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

In military supplies alone, Western diplomats estimate that the war in Cambodia is costing the Soviet Union about $3.3 million a day.

Spreading Conflict Feared

"That's a great deal of money and when you are spending that kind of money you have a great deal of clout," said one diplomat. "The Russians do not want Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia to sour their relations with other countries in the region and they've told Hanoi as much."

The diplomats said ASEAN members had told the Russians that their requests for overflight and docking privileges were being turned down because of concern over the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and fear that the conflict there would spread to Thailand and the rest of the region.

"This has made Moscow very unhappy about any increased tensions on the Thai-Cambodian border," said another diplomat. "The Russians have told the Vietnamese to watch it."

Political analysts said that the Russians also were worried that reports of a possible Vietnamese invasion of Thailand would anger the U.S. Congress and hurt prospects for the ratification of the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty.

On the military front, Thai officers reported that all was quiet for the past week in the border region but said that heavy fighting between Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces was raging about 12 miles (20 kilometers) inland.

The officers said that Khmer Rouge guerrillas had attacked Vietnamese outposts in the southern border area but that few details of the fighting were available.

Vietnam has repeatedly tried to calm Thai fears that any offensive action it may take against the Khmer Rouge will involve Thailand. Thai officers on the frontier say the Vietnamese carefully respect "smoke signals" sent up whenever they stray too close to Thai territory and immediately withdraw into the interior.

China Said to Back Pol Pot

MANILA, Dec. 28 (UPI) — A Vietnamese official said in an interview published today that China had deposited $5 million in a bank in Thailand for use by Cambodian rebels in their fight against Vietnam.

Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien said Vietnam had "firm evidence the Chinese were using Thailand as channel for supplying the forces of deposed Cambodian leader Pol Pot.

"The Chinese deposited $5 million in a Thai bank and put it at the disposal of the Pol Pot representative in Bangkok," Mr. Hien said in an interview published by the English-language Manila Daily Times Journal.

U.S. Rules Export Accord With Russia Not Violated

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT) — A Commerce Department inquiry released yesterday has found no illegal diversion to Soviet military use of trucks produced at the Soviet Union's Kama River plant, which was built with substantial U.S. participation.

The use of the trucks by the Soviet military — which administration officials concede has occurred — has become a visible part of the continuing debate over whether U.S. exports to the Soviet Union that might be used for military purposes should be permitted and how such exports should be monitored.

In the case of trucks from the Kama plant, a Commerce Department employee charged that the military use occurred because of lax supervision by the department's Office of Export Administration (IHT, June 4).

But the report said that there had been no violation of licensing agreements and that the decision in 1971 to permit U.S. shipments to the plant "recognized that vehicles produced at Kama could also be used by the Soviet military."

Issue Referred

However, yesterday's report did not discuss the other aspect of the debate: Whether such exports should be permitted. In the case of the Kama plant, Commerce Department officials said that the issue had been referred to the interagency Export Administration Review Board for discussion, although the Commerce Department is not recommending a change in the licensing policy.

"The thorough investigation, which we ordered, has now resulted in a report that no compliance action was necessary," said Stanley Marcuss, acting assistant secretary of commerce for trade. "That confirms our original view that the law is not being violated."

The charge that the Commerce Department was derelict in its duties was made in May by Lawrence Brady, deputy director of the Office of Export Administration. Mr. Brady had been passed over by Mr. Marcuss and Frank Weil, the former assistant secretary, in choosing a director for the office. He was not available for comment.

In the case of Kama River, Mr. Marcuss and other Commerce Department officials have stressed that the decision to permit the truck exports was made by the Nixon administration during an era of detente, a time when officials did not choose to require the assurances sometimes demanded from the Soviet Union to prevent the use of equipment for military purposes.

No Violation

"Use by the military does not constitute a violation," said Charles Haslam, Commerce Department general counsel. "There is no end use statement which prevents use of the trucks by the Soviet military."

The question at the moment will be the review board's decision on two licenses for spare parts for the truck plant's computer. The licenses were issued early in the year, but the parts were never ordered or shipped, and the permits could be revoked. Such a move could force the truck plant to shut down, and less drastic action might also be considered, officials said yesterday.

Trade policy in general and exports to the Soviet Union in particular are currently controversial. President Carter is scheduled Wednesday to sign an executive order reorganizing the department to put greater emphasis on trade matters. A new post of under secretary of trade will be created, along with four more junior positions.

Soviet Role In Kabul

(Continued from Page 1)

continued, that Moscow lost faith in Amin's ability to reverse his regime's deteriorating position and build a support base capable of controlling the country.

Rigidity, Nationalism

Amin, who three months ago had ousted the original 1978 coup leader, Nur Mohammed Taraki, was regarded as a dedicated Marxist. But the sources noted, he also had a reputation for rigidity and a sense of nationalistic independence that apparently led Moscow to conclude that someone more docile was needed.

Robert Neumann, who served as U.S. ambassador in Kabul from 1966 to 1973, said yesterday that Amin "so alienated the country that the Soviets essentially were left with three choices. They could let Amin fall, they could move in immediately with masses of troops, or they could try to find a political solution. It appears that they opted for a combination of choices two and three."

He agreed with Carter administration officials, who declined to be identified, that the Russians now will try to use Mr. Karmal to woo the dissident forces in Afghanistan to support the central government.

Mr. Neumann, who said he knows Mr. Karmal well, characterized him as "a dedicated Communist [who] always follows the Moscow party line." He predicted that the new strongman would carry out Moscow's wishes to the letter. U.S. sources said it seemed highly unlikely that Mr. Karmal could have gone back to Afghanistan from exile in Prague unless he was taken there by the Russians.

The use of Soviet troops to overthrow a government in a neighboring country outside of Europe appears to open an entirely new stage in the postwar history of Soviet intervention and expansionism, the sources said.

Inflation Buffers Ended

Tough Austerity Program Squeezes Israeli Consumer

By Michael Precker

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (AP) — Israeli consumers, who have escaped remarkably unscathed while prices rose 230 percent in the last two years, are beginning to feel the squeeze of a new rise in the cost of living.

As prices soar, the government cuts its budget and a recession looms. The buffers that have insulated most Israelis against unprecedented inflation are finally eroding.

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz, who took over two months ago promising to "cut into the living flesh" to slow inflation, wants to reduce next year's national budget by 6 percent to cool the economy.

The moves already enacted — including reductions in subsidies on food and services, a credit squeeze and wage and hiring freezes in the public sector — promise tough months ahead. Mr. Hurvitz hopes to prevent strikes and anti-government unrest by convincing Israelis that the short-term inroads into their standard of living will result in lower inflation in 1980.

"The next few months will be very hard," predicted an economic analyst for the Bank of Israel. "It's hard to explain to people that to cure inflation, you have to cause inflation. No matter how you say it, people still don't have money in their pockets."

Empty pockets could mean trouble for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government, which must face the voters in 1981. When the government subsidy cuts in November doubled the price of milk to 48 cents a quart, riots erupted in low-income quarters of Jerusalem.

Mr. Hurvitz has promised to compensate the poor, and the government will pay 26 percent increases to its low and middle-income workers in January. But the finance minister admits salaries will still lag behind the spiraling cost of living.

Rate Soars

Private industrialists, squeezed by the onset of recession, say they cannot match the government pay increases and the result could be protracted strikes causing more damage to the economy.

Mr. Begin inherited a 30 percent inflation rate when he took office in 1977. The figure rose to 48 percent in 1978 and will surpass 100 percent this year, the highest in Israel's history. Inflation reached 9.7 percent in November alone.

A gallon of gasoline costs $2.85, a pound of hamburger $2.15, a small black-and-white television $300 and a pair of U.S. blue jeans $28.

And even if the present is manageable, for many the future is slipping out of reach. A new subcompact car, heavily taxed, costs about $10,000, while a small apartment in a big city costs at least $50,000 — nearly 10 years of work for an average Israeli, up from eight years in 1977.

"I can't see any way I'll ever be able to buy an apartment," said David Crum, a 32-year-old accountant. "Even if I could start saving, which I can't, it would take years."

The general economic downturn comes at the end of a two-year period during which Israelis outraced a cost-of-living spiral that far outstrips the current 9 percent annual inflation in the United States.

The inflation surge — 230 percent in the last 25 months — dates from October 1977, when Mr. Begin's government reversed 29 years of economic policy and removed many of the strict controls from the socialist economy.

The Israeli pound was allowed to float — and dropped in relation to the dollar from 9 cents to less than 3 cents now. Israelis with declining faith in their own currency were permitted to buy dollars, while many converted their paper money into expensive imported goods such as cars and color televisions.

Worldwide inflation, soaring oil prices and the cost of the Israeli Army's withdrawal from the Sinai Desert under the peace treaty with Egypt strained the economy to the point where the government now prints 2 billion pounds ($59 million) of new currency each month to cover its debts.

"Things got out of control," said Assaf Razin, who quit as the government's chief economic planner in a policy dispute earlier this year. Mr. Razin and other economists blame excessive government spending for much of the inflation.

In Milk Probe Case

Nixon Tried to Halt Connally Prosecution

By Scott Armstrong and John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP) — In the last weeks of his presidency, Richard Nixon tried unsuccessfully to halt the prosecution of his friend and former Cabinet official, John Connally. According to eight persons familiar with the events, Mr. Nixon sought to quash a government plea-bargaining agreement with the crucial witness against Mr. Connally and to fire the assistant attorney general who was responsible for the agreement.

The Nixon intervention was halted when Deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman threatened to resign and when Attorney General William Saxbe said that the president would have to fire him first.

Mr. Connally, now a Republican aspirant to the presidency, was under investigation at the time for allegedly accepting an illegal $10,000 gratuity from an association of milk producers in return for his efforts as Treasury secretary to boost federal price supports for milk. Subsequently, he was tried before a jury in U.S. District Court here and acquitted of the charges.

Mr. Nixon's unusual action occurred on April 30, 1974, the day he released edited transcripts of the White House tapes to the House Judiciary Committee. By then Mr. Connally had returned to private law practice in Houston.

Mr. Nixon telephoned Mr. Silberman and ordered him to revive a series of fraud charges against Jake Jacobsen, the principal witness against Mr. Connally. Since the Justice Department, in a plea-bargaining arrangement, had agreed to drop the fraud charges against Mr. Jacobsen in exchange for his testimony against Mr. Connally, Mr. Nixon's action in effect would have scuttled the plea-bargaining agreement.

Should Be Fired

The president also told Mr. Silberman that Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, who had approved the plea-bargaining arrangement with Mr. Jacobsen, should be fired.

There is no evidence that Mr. Connally asked Mr. Nixon to intervene at the Justice Department. Mr. Connally says he cannot recall ever even discussing his case with Mr. Nixon. Mr. Nixon would not respond to requests for comment.

Asked in a telephone interview last night about Mr. Nixon's call to Mr. Silberman, Mr. Connally said, "I know nothing about it. I doubt that he [Nixon] did it. It's news to me if it happened. I never discussed the plea bargaining or my case with him. I didn't ask anything of him, and as far as I know he didn't follow [the case]."

According to sources close to Mr. Silberman, he immediately prepared a seven-page "memo to the file" describing the events. He did this, sources say, because he was concerned that the president's call may have been part of a conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Mr. Silberman refuses to comment on whether he thought the actions comprised a possible conspiracy.

Memo for File

The sources say that Mr. Silberman forwarded the memo to the Watergate special prosecutor, but the prosecutor's office contends that it did not receive the memo until five months later. No one was able to explain why the memo took five months to be delivered.

The government charged that the $10,000 had been delivered to Mr. Connally by Mr. Jacobsen, then an attorney for the Texas-based milk producers' cooperative. Mr. Jacobsen, a onetime White House aide to Lyndon Johnson, had been a close personal and political friend of Mr. Connally.

At the time of the federal milk probe, Mr. Jacobsen was under indictment in Abilene, Texas, in another case, for allegedly lying to a federal grand jury and for allegedly misapplying bank funds. Under the plea-bargaining agreement with the Watergate special prosecutor, the Texas charges were to be dropped in exchange for Mr. Jacobsen's testimony at the Connally trial.

A detailed account of the abortive intervention by Mr. Nixon in the Connally case was pieced together from interviews with eight sources familiar with the events. Among those who witnessed the events were three aides to Mr. Silberman.

Mr. Silberman, now an executive wit

Problems Plague U.S. Project

Space Shuttle Is Months From Test Orbit

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Engineers and technicians working on the space shuttle at Cape Canaveral, Fla., took a brief holiday break this week. They had hoped that this would be a time to celebrate the first orbital test flight of their new and technologically challenging space ship, but that remains months away. They have had to settle for more modest milestones of progress in a year marked by one frustrating setback after another.

The good news was that, after several false starts, a simulated countdown, liftoff and orbiting of the shuttle Columbia was conducted successfully Dec. 20 at the Kennedy Space Center.

Three times, early in the week, the test was postponed because of ground computer problems. Once, a countdown was halted 15 seconds before scheduled liftoff, also because of ground equipment trouble. Another time, the test had to be aborted 15 minutes into the simulated flight. According to test engineers, none of the malfunctions involved the shuttle itself.

Finally, while two astronauts, John Young and Navy Cmdr. Robert Crippen, handled the cockpit controls, the mock flight got under way. The Columbia remained in its processing hangar, plugged into the simulation computers. These machines sent a barrage of signals that made the Columbia's systems "think" that they were actually flying and required them and the pilots to react accordingly.

Soon, the Columbia was functioning as it would if it were 175 miles above Earth. However, because of the previous delays, there was no time for the full orbital simulations through a variety of space conditions, including emergencies and a mock re-entry into the earth's atmosphere. These simulations will be resumed in January.

Another source of encouragement came last week with the full-length-duration firing of the shuttle's main propulsion system in a ground test. The three main rocket engines, comparable to the ones to be used in the Columbia, were fired for the longest time for nine minutes and ten seconds, a time that exceeds the duration needed to place the shuttle in orbit. The next test in a series of seven such firings is set for next month.

Previous attempts to fire the engines were failures that revealed problems in their design or manufacture.

The failure of an engine-hydrogen turbine in November was traced to improper welds. An investigation by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration found substandard welds on many of the engines, including the three on the Columbia. It seems, NASA reported, that a subcontractor supplied the Rocketdyne Division of Rockwell International Inc., the prime shuttle contractor, with some weaker welding rods — and these materials could have been used in about 1,900 welds in each engine.

Alan Lovelace, NASA's deputy administrator, said that the impact of the weld problem on shuttle

Freedom Seen Increasing In International Survey

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Freedom House found 1979 to be a year of expanding freedom, grading 42 percent of the world's population as not free, 37 percent free and the remaining 21 percent as partly free.

The New York-based nonprofit organization, established in 1940 to strengthen free institutions, annually assesses freedom in 161 countries and 57 territories. Its findings, contained in the January issue of the publication Freedom at Issue, noted that freedom rose in 21 countries in 1979, and declined in nine.

The survey defines freedom "as a relatively objective, facilitative concept that derives from universal human desires and wants irrespective of particular economic systems or levels of development."

This somewhat abstract and broad definition does not, therefore, concern itself with shades of freedom — South Africa, for example, is defined as partly free, although a black might expect to find more individual liberty in a not free country such as Hungary or Yugoslavia.

The assessments, according to Freedom House, are made in terms of political rights and civil liberties. The indexes include voting processes, the existence of opposition political parties, freedom of occupation and travel and the protection of privacy. Such factors as literacy, the elimination of slavery and economic sufficiency that may reduce the effectivness or reality of individual freedom are also weighed.

The seven-point scale on which countries are judged gives the highest rating to those that have a fully competitive electoral process in which those elected clearly rule.

Memo for File

Commenting on Iran, which is rated partly free, the survey says:

"The growth of freedom in Iran until August, 1978, was followed by intermittent and ineffective repressions through the remainder of the year. Popular freedom to express opinions openly or to influence the political process reached its peak for most Iranians in January-February, 1979. From this crest, the level of freedom again declined until Iran came to have no more and perhaps less freedom in November, 1979, than November, 1978."

Nigeria Hailed

The return to civilian rule in Nigeria was described as the most important victory for democracy of the year, and the approval of a home rule plan by voters in Greenland as the most significant change for the better among the world's related territories.

The survey found major advances in freedom in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Brazil, with conflicting signs in Chile and both advance and retreat in China. It saw El Salvador moving toward freedom and a return to democracy in Ghana.

The survey also includes a table of political-economic systems to make possible "an analysis of the relation between political and economic forms and the freedom ratings of the survey."

Warning Given

The commentary notes that "Clearly, capitalism does not cause nations to be politically free, nor does socialism cause them to be politically unfree. Still, socialists must be concerned by the empirical relationship between the rating of 'not free' and socialism that is found."

In conclusion, the survey found that "this was a year of gains achieved in spite of the repressions that continued." The survey covers the period from November, 1978, to November, 1979.

It noted that during that period "four of the worst governments of our time" were driven from power. It listed the governments as those of Pol Pot in Cambodia, Francisco Macias Nguema in Equatorial Guinea, Idi Amin in Uganda and Jean Bedel Bokassa in the Central African Empire.

Carter May Skip January Debate With Candidates

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT) — President Carter, confronted with a sharp argument between his political and foreign policy advisers about the wisdom of participating in a scheduled Jan. 7 debate in Iowa, is considering withdrawing from the event because of the crisis in Iran, White House sources said yesterday.

If Mr. Carter withdraws, it seems likely that the debate, which was to be the first direct confrontation among the Democratic candidates, will have to be postponed or canceled.

The president's political advisers have urged him to participate in the debate, warning that he probably would be accused of running from the confrontation if he withdrew. They also said, in a memorandum delivered to him on Wednesday, that a withdrawal would set a precedent that would preclude him from personal campaigning for the duration of the crisis.

Foreign policy advisers, led by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, are reportedly arguing that participation in the debate would give the appearance of business as usual and raise doubts about the president's determination to win the freedom of the American hostages in Tehran.



United Press International

Perri and Edward Kiick leave court Thursday in Harrisburg, Pa., after suing the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

Couple Claims Nuclear Accident In U.S. Caused Stillborn Baby

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 28 (AP) — Edward and Perri Kiick, the parents of a stillborn daughter, have filed suit to prove that the March 28 accident at Three Mile Island nuclear plant killed their baby.

"Everything within the child was normal, but everything stopped functioning at one time," Mrs. Kiick said yesterday after her lawyer filed the suit in U.S. District Court. The Kiicks' daughter was stillborn Aug. 29.

The couple, who lives 3.2 miles from the plant, is asking for more than $20,000 in compensatory and punitive damages from the plant operator, Metropolitan Edison; the plant owner, General Public Utilities; and the plant designer, Babcock & Wilcox.

The suit claims the companies "knew at the time of the nuclear leak that the high doses of radioactive gases would directly and adversely effect the vital organs of any [unborn] child."

It claimed that Metropolitan Edison "improperly permitted Perri C. Kiick to return to her home and thereafter permitted additional large amounts of radioactive gases to leak into the atmosphere."

An ad hoc federal committee maintains the radioactive releases from Three Mile Island will not have a significant impact on public health.

Pretoria Said to Bar Loan Of $42 Million to Transkei

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28 (AP) — After three years of so-called independence, the Republic of Transkei, South Africa's first would-be homeland nation for blacks, not only lacks international recognition, it also lacks money. A memorandum leaked to South African newspapers recently and allegedly written by Transkei's finance secretary says that there is not enough money to pay the salaries of government workers.

Transkei, the forerunner of three "independent" homelands to date, became a republic of 2.5 million people within South Africa on Oct. 25, 1976, amid much ceremony. The event was ignored by the rest of the world, including the United States. Only South Africa recognized the republic, but today not even South Africa has formal diplomatic relations with it. The Transkei government severed relations last year in a land dispute.

The breaking of relations meant little. Borders remain open and Transkei remains dependent on handouts from South Africa's white-minority government, which gives it $138 million a year in cash.

Despite this help, the "strictly confidential" memorandum of the Transkei Finance Ministry said that only $7 million remains in the state coffers, the country is $45 million in the red this year, and there is not enough money to pay the salaries of 30,000 civil servants.

'Damaging Impression'

Finance Minister Ramsay Madikizela has been quoted by the Rand Daily Mail as saying that the document was leaked to the press "by enemies of Transkei wishing to create a damaging impression of the actual situation."

The memo said that the South African government rejected a request for a $42-million loan, but would not object to South African banks putting together a private loan package up to a maximum of $24 million, if the loan were repaid in two years. Transkei is reported to be considering this, while it cuts spending and shelves development projects.

Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are products of an official South African strategy to grant so-called independence to areas designated as tribal homelands. Critics of South Africa's segregation politics say that the policy robs the 19-million-strong black majority of its political rights by declaring blacks to be citizens of pseudo-states and noncitizens of South Africa, thus enabling the 4.5-million white minority to remain politically and economically dominant.

When Transkei was declared independent, the South African government's public relations machinery proclaimed that it was richer than many developing nations. The principal black newspaper in South Africa, The Post, recalled this in a recent editorial, asking, "Where are all those silly boasts — echoed around the country by the apologists of apartheid — that the Transkei was far more prosperous than most states in Africa?"

Transkei, The Post said, represents what "the total policy of apartheid represents: the creation of reservoirs of cheap labor who would eternally live on charity."

Dry Spell Feared

Tanzanians Have Nyerere But Need the Rains, Too

By Gregory Jaynes

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Dec. 28 (NYT) — In an office at State House, an elaborate beach-front piece of scrollwork here on grounds exploding with bougainvillea and frangipani, a ranking official spoke candidly of national concerns.

This was a couple of sweltering days ago, when it was 102 degrees Fahrenheit on the lawn in the shade of banyans and baobobs and the official's conversation leaned first toward the weather. "Ours is an agricultural economy," he said. "If you see the sun is shining hot like it is now and there is no rain, we are worried. The rains are now two weeks late."

More than 90 percent of the working population of Tanzania is dependent on agriculture, which accounts for 80 percent of export earnings. A drought from 1973 to 1975 was disastrous, forcing the government to import 415,000 tons of grain a year and widening the trade deficit to $340 million from $158 million. It has since grown to more than $600 million.

Floods last year reduced production of cashews from 97,000 metric tons in 1977 to 69,000 tons. Coffee fell from 49,000 to 43,000 tons, cotton from 67,000 to 52,000, sisal from 105,000 to 92,000. "It must rain," the official now said.

'Very Tiring'

When a visitor commented that President Julius Nyerere looked tired in recent photographs, the official said: "It is very tiring to be a head of state of a developing country. It is easier to be a Carter or a Mrs. Thatcher. There is a system. You take office and the machinery is there. The president thinks the United States has the best system, where the president stands only twice and then leaves room for the other chaps."

Mr. Nyerere, president of Tanganyika after its independence in 1961 and of Tanzania since its merger with Zanzibar in 1964, will be 58 in April; quite reluctantly, it turns out, he will run unopposed for another five-year term next fall. In the words of a Tanzanian scholar, he has brought about "a degree of continuity and stability in political structure, leadership and objectives that is virtually unrivaled in Africa."

"If he falls dead tomorrow we would be in terrible trouble," said the official, who is a good friend of Mr. Nyerere. "There is no one to replace him. He is very good at decentralizing power. He thoroughly trusts his people. But eventually it all falls to him."

The official discussed the program of moving a scattered people into communal villages. Of the 17.5 million Tanzanians, 14.5 million have been shifted in a process formerly known as ujamaa but now called villagization. In 1973 Mr. Nyerere said villagization was no longer a voluntary matter. In 1974 and 1975, 11 million people were moved.

"We are having problems with water," the official said. "None of our villages are more than five miles from water, but we have only been able to bring water to about 1,000 villages. This means that in 7,000 villages the people have to carry the water themselves. This makes for grumbles."

"The problem of keeping people together is hygiene," he continued. "You must have clean water. Where there are rivers we dam them up and pump. Where the water table is high we bore holes. Where the water table is low we create reservoirs. But you have to have capital to bring the pumps and the pipes, and our capital is pitifully lacking."

The inhabitants of the region have a tradition of aloofness. Many remember forebears telling stories of slave roundups. The East African port for the slave trade was Dar es Salaam. In the 19th century the people learned to stay off the roads. All this has contributed to problems with agricultural production in the new villages. "It is better now," the official said without elaboration.

Pointing to a map on the wall, he continued: "We have only one railroad. Our land roads are bad now. We have no minerals. At least we haven't discovered minerals. We believe we have minerals. How could minerals lie in Zambia, Zaire and Uganda and skip Tanzania?"

He was asked about reopening the border with Kenya, which was closed in 1977 after a long dispute over who owned what. Each country now believes it is hurting the other. In particular, Tanzania is depriving Kenya of Kilimanjaro and the spectacular Serengeti Plain. Tanzanians always chafed under the knowledge that tourism began and ended in Nairobi, with travel agencies in Kenya paid in hard currency and the Tanzanians paid in Kenya shillings. The official's reply was that reopening is not likely.

Then he said he had talked enough and escorted his guest across a lionskin rug and into the noonday sun. The sky, puffy and blackened over the warm Indian Ocean, was torn here and there by lightning, but there was no rain.

Consumers Assail U.S. Settlements With Oil Industry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (LAT) — A coalition of consumer groups charged yesterday that the Department of Energy has failed to protect the public in the settlement of price-gouging charges against major oil companies. A government spokesman denied the charge.

Saying that 90 percent of the funds involved in government-industry settlements would never leave the oil industry, the Consumer Energy Council of America asked the Energy Department to institute a system under which most of the funds would directly benefit consumers who buy oil and gasoline products.

Paul Bloom, a Department of Energy official, called the council's statements extremely biased and exaggerated. He said the department's settlements had provided hundreds of millions of dollars in benefits to consumers.

The Department of Energy has accused oil companies of making nearly $10 billion in overcharges from 1973 to 1976. As an alternative to direct payments to consumers, the department has ordered temporary rollbacks of price increases or required payments to the federal treasury or bookkeeping changes to prevent future increases or offset earlier overcharging.

The Consumer Energy Council contends that such remedies allow the oil industry to retain the advantage of charging higher prices than federal regulations allowed. Of the $630 million in proposed settlements, the council says that less than 7 percent would aid consumers directly.

Mao's Tomb Closed For 2d Time in Year

PEKING, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The tomb of Mao has been closed "for repairs" for the second time in a year, prompting speculation that authorities want to guard against Mao being idolized.

Workers at the mausoleum said today that the tomb would be reopened to the public within three months, but did not indicate what repairs were needed.

Managua Junta Changes Cabinet

MANAGUA, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — The five-member governing junta in Nicaragua yesterday named a larger Cabinet to hasten reconstruction after the civil war that toppled the Somoza regime last July.

The previous Cabinet resigned earlier this month, leaving the junta free to make changes.

The interior, foreign affairs and finance ministries stay in the same hands. The commerce and industry portfolios are split into three posts and junta member Humberto Ortega Saavedra becomes defense minister succeeeding Col. Bernardino Larios.

Brown Gains, Loses in Ruling By State Court

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (LAT) — In a decision that could cost Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California more than he gained, the state Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Lt. Gov. Mike Curb could exercise all the powers of Gov. Brown's office while the governor was out of state — even though the court upheld Gov. Brown's right to withdraw judicial appointments.

The decision appeared to deny Gov. Brown's contention that Mr. Curb, a Republican, could assume gubernatorial power only in an emergency. Gov. Brown has been out of California frequently this year, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The politically charged constitutional power struggle between the two officials resulted from Mr. Curb's appointment last March of Superior Court Judge Armand Arabian Jr. as president justice of the state Court of Appeal in Los Angeles. Gov. Brown was in Washington at the time.

The governor rescinded the appointment when he returned to the state. The California Supreme Court concluded that Mr. Curb had the authority to appoint Judge Arabian and that Gov. Brown had the authority to withdraw the appointment since it had not yet been confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments.

Press Institute Says 17 Newsmen Killed in 1979

LONDON, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Seventeen journalists were killed by violence and 69 newspapers were banned or suspended in 1979, the International Press Institute reported this week in its annual World Press Freedom Review.

The report also contained a catalogue of harassment against individuals — 13 cases of assault, 12 bombings, more than 30 arrests, 28 expulsions and 25 jailings.

It said that efforts to influence journalists included threats of death, detention of relatives, searches of homes, slander and a variety of subtler methods.

The IPI, an organization of about 2000 leading editors and publishers in more than 60 countries, urged the creation of conditions under which journalists could work safely and with unhindered access to all sources of information.

Definition of Poor Housing Broadened

U.S. Tax Rules Eased on Lodging Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (IHT) — Tax rules under which U.S. citizens abroad can qualify for the income exclusion for camp living have been substantially eased by the Internal Revenue Service.

Acting after months of protest and lobbying by the construction and engineering industries, the IRS, in new temporary regulations issued Wednesday, significantly broadened the definition of "substandard lodging," which is crucial to the determination of which camps qualify for the exclusion.

Under the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, Congress altered section 911 of the tax code to provide a $20,000 income exclusion for those taxpayers residing in camps located in so-called hardship areas, holding that this would not apply unless the camp constitutes substandard lodging . . ."

Hearings in August

Subsequently, in temporary regulations issued last May, the IRS wrote a definition of substandard lodging that was attacked by the construction industry as "so severe that very few of those posts can qualify."

The industry formally presented its case during hearings on the regulations held Aug. 28 and shortly afterward the IRS agreed to review the exclusion rules on an "expedited basis."

Yesterday, Robert Gants, a spokesman for the industry, called the new rules a "notable improvement" on the regulations issued in May, but blasted the Treasury and the IRS for taking months to produce "11 pages of minutiae that attempt to define two words — substandard and remote."

Under the original rules, a camp, in order to qualify for special tax treatment, had to be either movable units, such as trailers or mobile homes, or a temporary mass housing structure in a remote area which "does not provide safe and adequate shelter — that is, in its present condition, it endangers the health, safety or well-being of its occupants." This included lack of heat, electricity and adequate plumbing.

In addition, "the environment or neighborhood in which the housing is located" was to be considered irrelevant to whether the housing was substandard.

Under the new rules, a camp lodging generally will be presumed substandard if it meets any of the following criteria:

- Portable, temporary or movable housing occupied by two or more unrelated persons in which the living space occupied by each individual is less than 250 square feet; in the case of family housing, less than 800 square feet plus 200 square feet for each family member other than the employee's spouse, to a maximum of 1,200 square feet.
- Lack of adequate heat or air conditioning appropriate to the climate or reliable utilities such as electricity or sewage facilities.
- Lack of private bath or toilet facilities or fresh hot and cold running water.

In addition, the IRS set forth a list of "relevant facts and circumstances which may indicate that lodging is substandard." These include, but are not limited to: inadequate size, lack of privacy, lack of adequate construction practices, lack of adjacent improvements such as paved and lighted streets and recreational facilities.

While environment does not of itself make lodging substandard, the new rules do take neighborhood factors into account.

But the new rules emphasize that no matter what the conditions, lodging will not be considered substandard unless it is "substantially inferior to housing typically occupied in the United States by individuals whose income equals the lesser of the median salary paid to an American employee residing in the common area or the salary of a GS-14, step 1, government employee [about $35,000]."

Kabul rounded Vessel Freed

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Dec. (AP) — The Swedish cruise ship Soudblad Explorer, which ran around Christmas Eve in the Antarctic, was pulled from undersea rocks yesterday with the aid of a Soviet tug, the Chilean Navy said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, December 29-30, 1979

West Germany's 1980 Election

Nuclear energy, nuclear weapons, the environment and inflation are the issues in West Germany. The political campaigns there are on the same schedule as in the United States, moving toward national elections next fall. But the choices are clearer for Germans than they are for Americans. German voters already know who the candidates for chancellor will be; the parties have chosen their leaders, and there is nothing like the long U.S. ritual of the primaries. The other great difference is, of course, that geography and history draw the choices much more tightly for the Germans.

Take, for example, nuclear energy. Many Americans wonder whether the country should not stop building power reactors altogether. Helmut Schmidt, Germany's chancellor and a Social Democrat, crisply argued that for Germany there is no alternative to nuclear energy. All of Germany's oil is imported, and it possesses nothing like the huge U.S. reserves of coal. Without nuclear reactors, the chancellor argues, there will be little economic growth of any sort for West Germany. Without growth, there is no way to finance social advances — either for the West Germans or for the poorer countries to the south that depend crucially on expanding markets in the industrial world.

* * *

The sharpest opposition to the West German reactors comes from the environmentalists who have now organized themselves into what they call the Green Party. But the Greens are in an awkward position. If they press their campaign, they might conceivably defeat Mr. Schmidt — bringing into power a fiercely conservative government led by the irrepressible Franz Josef Strauss. In his skill and his appeal to nationalism, Mr. Strauss occupies a place on the political compass that is, for example, roughly similar to John Connally's in the United States.

In much the same way, circumstance constrains the debate over the emplacement of new nuclear rockets in West Germany. Chancellor Schmidt observes that you cannot negotiate arms control with the Russians unless you have arms. Over the past autumn the Russians attempted to intimidate West Germany on the rocket decision, but the tactic failed. There are not many West Germans who would really have wanted it otherwise — certainly not Mr. Strauss and the conservative coalition that he leads.

* * *

But there is a good deal of tension within the Social Democratic Party itself, where the left wing feels itself isolated from the main thrust of government policy. The left knows that the government will probably win again next year, under Chancellor Schmidt's leadership. It also knows that any attempt to push him toward a more marked socialism would be fatal to the party itself.

West Germany's wealth and standard of living have increased enormously during these past 10 years under Social Democratic chancellors. That, paradoxically, has left West Germany less inclined than ever to socialist experimentation. Recent experience has apparently confirmed the West German predisposition toward a careful pragmatism that assigns high value to stability. Perhaps it is a general rule of politics that prosperity tends to diminish the appeals of party doctrine and program.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Windfall Tax: Veto It

With a shrug, Congress is apparently prepared merely to split the difference between the House and Senate versions of the oil windfall tax. The House originally passed it in a mild but reasonable form. Then the Senate, in which the oil-producing states are more influential, drastically weakened it. House and Senate conferees, before departing for the holidays, tentatively agreed to something halfway between. But the matter has not been finally settled. The White House still has an opportunity to press for a tax better able to protect the public and the economy from the tide of wealth that will otherwise flow to the oil producers.

There have been claims that the compromise windfall tax would collect $227 billion over the next 10 years. But this is not the heavy burden it is made out to be. The $227-billion figure is a hypothetical estimate calculated by congressional staff on several assumptions. And one assumption is a price of $30 a barrel, rising 2 percent a year plus inflation. The price of decontrolled oil in this country is already well over $30, and this year the price has been rising about 8 percent a month.

* * *

But even under that assumption of a stable $30 price, decontrolling oil prices would bring the producers $1 trillion in additional revenues over the next 10 years. Think for a moment about that figure: It means additional income, over the next decade, averaging $100 billion a year for an industry whose total revenue in this highly profitable year will be around $48 billion. It is likely that the real price of oil will rise much faster than 2 percent a year in the 1980s. But even if it does not, under decontrol the gross revenues of the oil-producing industry would triple.

Present income taxes and royalties would take some of that huge increment — perhaps 40 percent of it. How much more should the windfall tax take? At present oil prices, under the compromise bill, the industry's total revenues would roughly double.

Some of these gigantic new revenues would be poured into exploration. But there is a point of diminishing returns in looking for oil. Even in the present anxious circumstances, there is no point in spending $100 to find and produce one barrel of oil. But a low windfall tax encourages doing just that. Much of the new money would unquestionably go into expanding the oil-producing companies. This tide of money, poured into conglomeration, has the most sinister implications for the terms of competition throughout U.S. industry.

* * *

In strengthening this tax bill, the tax rate on newly discovered oil is crucial. The heaviest rates are on oil already in production, but that oil will be rapidly depleted. As time goes on, the effective rate of the total windfall tax will increasingly be the tax on the newly discovered oil. Under the Senate bill, the windfall tax on that oil would be 95 cents on a $30 barrel.

Another critical point is the Senate's exemption of what it comically calls the small producer — one who producers no more than 1,000 barrels a day, currently worth something over $10 million a year. Enacting this exemption would merely invite the industry to reorganize itself into partnerships.

The conferees will return to Washington in January. If they do not then produce a tax of far more substantial dimensions than the disgraceful compromise they sketched out before their recess, President Carter should veto the bill and — appealing to the sensitivities of an election year — demand that Congress start all over again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Russia and the Afghans

While America stares impotently at the fate of the hostages in the embassy in Tehran, the Soviet Union goes over on to the offensive in Iran's neighboring country, Afghanistan, to consolidate its sphere of influence.

This offensive puts everything in the shade that Moscow has undertaken in the way of direct military intervention since the occupation of Eastern Europe after the Second World War.

But Afghanistan is not the actual aim, merely a gateway to the Gulf.

What is lacking is only a post-Khomeini leftist revolt which will bring those forces into power with whose help Moscow will be able to serve its interests in the Gulf in future — on the one hand as an oil importer, on the other as a strategic referee on this Western lifeline.

— From Die Welt (Bonn).

Moscow Eyes Iran

[The Russians hope] the Islamic revolution, which is leading to social and economic chaos, will be [Russia's] ally in the promotion of its interests in that part of the world . . .

When, under pressure from internal and external forces, the [Iranian] regime collapses, it will be easy for Moscow to take control of the country, or at least to occupy Iran's gas fields on the pretext of protecting them.

— From O Estado (Sao Paulo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1904

ROME — A curious question has arisen between the Vatican and the Roman Catholic clergy of Dalmatia and Istria. In those two Austrian provinces, the racial animosity between the Croatian majority and the Italian minority has long been acute, and it has extended to the domain of ecclesiastical affairs. The Croatian Roman Catholic clergy is endeavoring to substitute old Church Slavonic, or Glagolitic, as it is called, for Latin in the mass. The average Croatian understands Glagolitic about as much as he understands Latin; but he regards the former as at least as the parent of his national language, while Latin is a foreign importation.

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1929

PEKING — The skull of the world's first caveman, who lived, hunted, loved and thought a little more than a million years ago in Chou-koutien cave near this city, was exhibited publicly for the first time at the Geological Survey Headquarters this afternoon before a gathering of international scientists. Experts consider that the skull is perhaps the greatest paleontologic contribution to science. David Black, Canadian anatomist, who removed the super-ancient fossils from the wall of the cave on December 2, said: "The perfection of the skull's preservation will enable much to be learned that is now obscure concerning the evolution of man's head region."



The New Nomenclature Is Inhuman

By William Safire

NEW YORK — I'm thinking of getting an XF-70, but the 300-TD is tempting; wish I could afford a SX-1280.

A "nomenclator," in ancient Rome, was the slave who called out the names of arriving guests; today, it is the person who dreams up the scientific-sounding labels for automobiles, stereo sets, cameras and airplanes.

Time was, Americans liked to humanize technology, calling a flying machine the "Enola Gay," and a racy auto, the "Bearcat." Today, the trend is in the opposite direction; a combination of numbers and letters, anti-acronymic and often requiring prodigious feats of memory, is the fashion in nomenclature.

One reason is the need to create internationalese, a lingua franca that will sell Japanese cameras in New York and U.S. aircraft in Yemen. A stronger reason is that numbers and letters in often meaningless sequence have gained a pseudotechnical cachet of great delight to aficionados of technology who like to rave about the intricacies of their newest ski equipment to the bewilderment of fireside-loving snow bunnies.

Sometimes the lettering-numbering has a rationale. In Mercedes autos, the letter in the "280 E" stands for " einspritz," or "fuel-injection," gasoline engine; the number stands for the engine's displacement, the measurement in cubic centimeters of the space within the cylinders. The 450 SEL is the "super einspritz lang," with a long wheel base, and costs a gebundle. More often, the nomenclature is meaningless.

Cameras may or may not be coded to anything in reality. Kodak's X15-F was born, it is claimed, with the "X" lifted from the mark on top of the self-firing "magicube"; the number "15" from the product's place in the sales line; and the "F" from the "flipflash" that replaced the magicube, which lost its magic but left its "X." At Polaroid, the SX-70 has no such real or imagined pedigree: The corporation's spokesman claims that "SX-70" was the drawer that contained the plans for instant photography. Funny name for a drawer.

The glamorization of equipment through letter-numeral designations is rooted, I think, in an attempt to emulate the excitement of experimental aviation. In the Air Force, the letter prefix has a meaning — FB is fighter-bomber, SR is search and reconnaissance, H is helicopter, C is cargo — and the number is the design number. When the numbers get too big, as in the F-111, the Air Force goes back to square one: That's why, with B-52's getting old in the air, we're arguing about developing the B-1.

When a design is in an experimental stage, aviation designers add the letter X to the front. That's why so many cameras and sports cars and stereo sets have an X to mark their spots: The X contains a sense of adventure, of test pilots bailing out heroically as wings fall off some avant-garde design. (There's no telling what they had in the SX-70 drawer.)

The next logical step in nomenclature — naming people with symbols — has already been hinted at in the movie "Star Wars," with R2D2 the name of the anthropomorphic little robot. We will soon have a human star, perhaps an electric guitarist, with a name like RP-78. The time is ripening for a sultry love object named SX-342434 — maybe the woman who stars in the movie "10."

O.K., I've decided: I'll get a 300-XP. The only thing I don't know is whether I'll drive it, fly it, shoot it, or make love to it.

P's and Q's

In a recent item about the apostrophe, there was a small catastrophe. The derivation of "to mind your p's and q's" was ascribed, probably mistakenly, to printers who often confused the two similar letters.

Several readers and a bartender contend that the phrase comes from "mind your pints and quarts," a British customer's warning to a barkeep not to charge for a quart when only a pint was served. To such hawk-eyed drinkers, "p and q" meant "good measure"; such a citation, dated 1612, can be found in "Slang and its Analogues" by Farmer and Henley: "Bring in a quart of Maligo, right true: and looke, you Rogue, that it be Pee and Kew."

Though the origin is still uncertain — "prime quality" is another possibility — that 1612 use seems solid enough to accept.

I enjoy barroom linguistics. Here's a New Year's Eve example, from a drinker who prefers inebriation to surgery: "I'd rather have a bottle in front o' me than frontal lobotomy."

What's This?

"This" used to be a pronoun known mainly for standing for something closer than "that." Then usagists began to notice a new, colloquial form of "this," as in "There is this woman — they call her SX-342434 — who gives me this funny feeling." In both uses of "this" in that sentence, the word is used to mean the particular but unspecified: it is the deliberately mysterious "this," a locution that points specifically at something it chooses not to identify.

Comes now a new use of "this," to heap scorn or bestow pride on the noun it emphasizes.

The scornful "this" was noted by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong in their book about the Supreme Court, "The Brethren." Justice William Douglas, they assert, "was still bitter toward [Chief Justice Warren] Burger, whom he had taken to calling 'this Chief,' reserving 'The Chief' as an accolade fitting only for retired Chief Justice Earl Warren."

At the same time, a rash of prideful "thises" could be heard from White House aides and administration spokesmen. Instead of referring to "the president," they speak of "this president" — as if to dissociate him from previous presidents or other presidents. When next you tune in to a panel interview of a White House staffer, keep an ear cocked for instances of "this president believes" or "not this president."

In the scornful intent of Justice Douglas, the "this" is used to give a sense of transience to the title, as if to say "the particular person who now sits in the place once held by better men." In the proud intent of White House staffers, the word is used to separate the present holder of the office from his derogated predecessors. The vogue usage is exclusively American; in England, no toast is phrased "Long live this Queen."

Taste for Latin

Nothing beats a good Latin riposte.

At the winter dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington, Dudley W. Dudley — a woman whose name echoes in New Hampshire as a top Kennedy organizer — reported that Gov. Jerry Brown had begun a speech in her state with a quotation in Latin. "We don't have a very large Latin-speaking constituency in New Hampshire," Dudley Dudley derided derisively.

Gov. Brown's father, former Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown — a man who knows that there is no arguing about taste — rose to speak next and remarked, ad libitum, "De gustibus non disputandum est."

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Taxing Circumstances

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS — It is odd to reflect that the principal slogan inspiring North American colonists of the British Empire to seek redress, if not independence, was "No taxation without representation." The amount of money that should have been clinking in the pockets of sternly self-rightous citizens who felt they were not getting a fair deal became an initial propaganda issue.

The reflection is odd because it was a long time before the original fathers of what became a new country actually represented majority opinion. In precensus days one can only suspect this but, judging from the desertion and AWOL rate of Washington's army, the suspicion exists.

Taxes today play a far less implacable role in U.S. politics. Everybody is against them on principle just as everybody is against death but both are accepted. However those Americans most exercised on the subject are the Americans overseas whose real political representation in Washington is close to nil.

Drinking Problem

Many years ago I asked the expatriate poet, T.S. Eliot, why he thought so many U.S. writers chose to live in Europe after World War I. He said the answer was easy: It was much cheaper to live overseas because of the dollar's comparative value; and under the Volstead Act it was hard to get a drink at home.

Now it is neither financially nor alcoholically encouraging for an American to live abroad. Nevertheless, a weird tradition has grown up that U.S. citizens inhabiting foreign parts dwell in an infinitely happier realm.

This idea is popular with ill-informed legislators like Sen. William Proxmire who seemingly devotes more time to stuffing the exterior of his cranium than its interior. The vision of overseas Americans propounded by his ilk is that of rich tax-dodgers doing nothing to denote activity before the first breakfast martini is served.

Only two countries, the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, tax their citizens' income fully regardless of whether they live at home or abroad. An American inhabiting the South Pole, writing books sold by a Tanzanian agent for publication in Japan, pays the same federal income taxes as his fellow American author living, writing and complaining in Hicksville, Ohio. Few Filipinos pay any taxes at all.

For long it was appalling to regard President Carter's timidity toward the leading U.S. oil companies when it came to raising the tax of gasoline to thus curb its use. Fortunately the law is now being revised.

Almost everyone living in Europe is already paying up to $3 or more a gallon while U.S. citizens threatened to vote against Mr. Carter if the rate soars above $1 back home. The president at least seems to be winning this battle.

Sales Taxes

Almost two thirds of gasoline's cost in France is paid by the consumer in taxes. Moreover, throughout the European Economic Community the increasingly heavy burden is not income taxes but sales taxes.

Although an American is allowed to deduct income tax he pays a foreign government from his U.S. federal income tax, this is a sour joke. He cannot deduct sales tax nor is it our business to reform foreign tax systems.

According to the U.S. Treasury 66 percent of the U.S. budget still comes from the federal tax on individual incomes. Only 14 percent derives from indirect taxes. The difference comes from corporate and other levies. In France — and in most Western European countries — the proportion paid by individual income taxes is 21 percent; that paid by indirect or sales taxes is 63 percent.

As stated, Americans are allowed to deduct what they pay in foreign income taxes from their U.S. federal tax bills, they are not allowed to deduct sales taxes. In other words, they pay two thirds of their share in national expenses and have no privilege to deduct their share of the two thirds expenses of the country where they live.

Few Benefits

An American is taxed abroad when he changes money. He receives tightly restricted medicare allowances. If he earns one dollar more than the $5,000 social security allotted, his benefits stop.

Nevertheless, Washington complains its export trade is diminishing as slick foreigners move in on the heels of its jaded, departing citizens. True. The proportion of Americans abroad shrinks annually which means that the few weak voices speaking up for them in Congress also become fewer and weaker.

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Letters

On Rankin's Wrath

I read Mr. Robert Rankin's letter (IHT Dec. 10) more in sorrow than in anger. He and his friend in Virginia call on their countrymen to wreak vengeance on Iran and pour fire and brimstone on its unfortunate people because the U.S. government and its stooge, the shah, through their mistakes, their greed and rapacity, engendered the conditions that have imposed on the Iranians a government as tyrannical and inept as the government of the shah.

Mr. Rankin little knows that educated and patriotic Iranians detest Khomeini as much as they hated the shah. Khomeini is an ignorant country bumpkin who is being manipulated by a bunch of ambitious and corrupt clerics and politicians, as was the case with the almost illiterate shah who was controlled and misled by his family and unprincipled courtiers and yes-men surrounding him.

Why does not Mr. Rankin ask who toppled the national government of Dr. Mossadegh and reinstated the shah and his throne? Which government persuaded the shah to waste most of our oil revenues on purchasing utterly useless armaments and misappropriate public funds instead of using them for the welfare of the people and betterment of the conditions of life in Iran? Mr. Rankin sees the mote in our eyes, but not the thorn in the side of his own government, during the last 25 years. . .

The Iranians did not deserve the system of government they had under the shah, and they are distressed with the theocratic and tyrannical rule of Khomeini and the chaos reigning in Iran at present.

Instead of provoking the American people to create another Vietnam and bring about a nuclear holocaust, he would do well to advise his government to act wisely and to help the educated Iranians to establish a democratic government who will be friendly with all countries and enemy to none, and be a stabilizing force in that turbulent part of the world. . .

HUSSEIN RAFII.
Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Editor's note — In the Dec. 27 letters column an error in the transcription of "More on Airmail" resulted in an incorrect statement of the first-class postage rate for airmail letters sent outside United States. The proper postage is 31 cents for the first half ounce plus 31 cents for an additional half ounce.

U.S. Policy On Iran Is a Failure

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Purring contentedly, The New York Times congratulates President Carter (IHT Dec. 24):

"Encouraging the Pope, the PLO and others to intercede for the Tehran hostages bought a week. Moving the Security Council from a show of concern to a unanimous resolution bought three weeks more. Getting a ruling from the World Court was good for two. Demanding now that the United Nations impose economic sanctions against Iran should buy another week or two, and longer if they are put into place. President Carter is playing for time, from the American people, to avoid using force."

Oops. The Times has given the game away. It has all but blurted out the fact that Mr. Carter's policy is designed as much to anesthetize Americans as to move Iranians.

Certainly the call for sanctions should please those, but only those whose primary goal is to keep the United States immobile. Assuming sanctions are voted, the administration can then pretend that it is obligated to give them time — that means months — for them to work.

Ludicrous

They won't work. Worrying that the UN may vote ineffective sanctions is ludicrous. There probably is no other kind. And the United States is not even asking for the pretense of effectiveness. By suggesting that food and medicine be exempted, and by not seeking to interfere with Iran's oil exports, the United States is signaling its unseriousness.

By treating the crisis as a media event, and offering as policy a stream of gestures for domestic consumption, the government has provided a field day for publicity-mongering disc jockies, egomaniacal professors from Kansas, and old reliable: William Sloane Coffin. Since Nov. 4, the tone of U.S. responses has more often been abjection than fury.

At a recent rally in Washington, a Marine soloist sang: "Go down, Moses, way down in Egypt land. Tell ole Pharaoh, let me people go." Songs sung into the winter air are as effective as UN resolutions and World Court rulings, but a nation hooked on symbolic gestures should at least ponder the symbolism of singing slave songs.

Internationally, the Carter administration has asked allies like Japan to suspend self-interest on behalf of the United States, yet the United States has not gone beyond gestures on its own behalf. Domestically, the administration is seeking wartime unity without any of the exertions that require such unity.

No Republican candidate has welcomed the opportunity, or seen the duty, to lead opposition to administration policy that is accelerating the erosion of respect for this nation.

And now the administration — the constantly surprised administration — has been surprised again. This time, the surprise is that Soviet President Brezhnev meant the "Brezhnev doctrine." The doctrine is that the Soviet Union has a right to intervene in other countries to guarantee that socialist gains are irreversible. Today the doctrine is being applied to Afghanistan. The administration is "threatening" to notify the United Nations.

Soviet Will

The Soviet Union's political will is on view in Afghanistan. Ours is on view regarding Iran: We have told the World Court about ole Pharaoh.

NATO members must wonder: If the U.S. response in a crisis involving a threat to a small number of diplomats is confusion, hesitation, gestures and self-abasement, will the United States really risk nuclear war for Berliners? For Parisians?

Mr. Carter's policy has given Iran time to think but nothing much to think about. The Iranian left is using the hostages to radicalize Iran, and the United States has done nothing to convince Iran's majority that the road toward radicalism is painful or risky. One of the worst mistakes was to impose upon ourselves an embargo of Iranian oil. Better to have let Iranians impose it, and then we could have blockaded Iran. The blockade could have signified to other nations the seriousness with which we regard such use of oil as a weapon: If we don't get oil, no one does.

Instead, we are musing about sanctions that would let into Iran (among other things) half a billion dollars a week in oil revenues, with which Iran can buy whatever it urgently needs.

The administration seems impervious to this truth: The kind of policies that brought on the crisis — rightmindedness, supplications, and the scrupulous avoidance of conflict — are failing to resolve it.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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John Hay Whitney

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2112
179-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 747-12-65 Telex 612718 Herald Paris. Cables: Herald Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Daily except Sundays
In U.S.A. — Subscription price $255 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No. 34 231

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White Ones Rejected

In China, the Brown Egg Remains Buyers' Favorite

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Dec. 28 (NYT) — To the Chinese, there is no question about it: The brown egg came before the white chicken, and the white egg's time has not yet come.

White eggs are stacked in small mountains in food markets all over Peking, and newspapers in Shanghai say it is the same there. They sell, but mainly for lack of choice. Brown eggs, meanwhile, vanish faster than state warehouses can deliver them.

Most white eggs come from egg factories, relatively new and productive commune enterprises in which Leghorn hens, originally imported from Europe, Australia and the United States, work overtime.

The trouble is that their shells are thin and break easily. Their yolks are pale and their color has traditionally been associated with death, funerals, mourning and ghosts.

Brown eggs, on the other hand, are the old reliables. They are produced by peasant-owned hens that have to scratch out their next meal. Their shells are thick and tough, which becomes important on the way home. There are no cardboard egg cartons here; customers generally carry eggs in fishnet totes.

In a tour of Peking markets, white-egg advocates noted that since eggs are sold by weight, white-egg buyers get more egg and less shell per pound. Brown-egg disciples wondered whether the white-egg types had ever tried to ride home on their bicycles in a snowstorm with thin shells colliding in a tote under the handlebars. One broken white egg, they asserted, and more is less.

Wen Hui Bao, a Shanghai daily newspaper, attempted to refute allegations that brown eggs were more nutritious than white eggs, finding in a test that white eggs had more protein and less fat than brown eggs.

Western agricultural experts here point out that yolk color and shell hardness are determined by diet, not the color of the laying hen. A diet of corn rather than sorghum, for example, will turn the yolk a deeper yellow. More calcium will make the shell harder.

Eggs Are Rationed

Eggs are rationed in China. Now, in winter, city dwellers are limited to roughly one pound — about 10 eggs — per month, even though there is an egg surplus. They cost about 90 cents a dozen, which is relatively expensive for China.

To offset billions of dollars worth of state subsidies to farmers for grain and edible oils, prices were raised 30 percent on meat, eggs and vegetables this fall. The reaction in some cities worried officials enough that they rescinded some increases.

But they would not consider lowering the price of white eggs. That, officials said, would be evidence that brown eggs were superior and would conflict with official pronouncements that brown and white eggs were equal.

Early this year, the state increased the price it paid farmers for eggs. The new price turned out to be higher than the retail price at which state and so-called free markets sold their eggs. So for a few weeks, enterprising farmers would sell their eggs at the fixed government price, then buy them back on the market for less than they had been paid. Then they would resell them.

China Admits Its Population Hits 1 Billion

PEKING, Dec. 28 (UPI) — China for the first time said today that its population has reached one billion.

The People's Daily said today in a front page editorial on the country's ambitious modernization program, "We should understand that it is no plain sailing to make a reality of modernization in so big a country as ours with a population of one billion and which has survived so much unrest and turmoil."

Officials had said earlier that the population was 960 million, including 17 million on Taiwan.

Chen Muhua, the government vice premier in charge of family planning, said that the population increase was higher than the planned one percent and urged family planners to persuade couples to have only one baby. Last August she recommended that two children would be permissible.

French Troops Aiding Mauritius After Storm

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Several hundred French troops have landed here to begin cleanup operations following one of the worst cyclones to hit the island in decades.

The cyclone, which reportedly killed at least six persons and injured 43, struck the island last Sunday with winds up to 140 mph.



Associated Press

HONG KONG GOLD RUSH — With gold selling for as much as $515 an ounce, people line up outside a bank in Hong Kong to buy gold coins issued by the government to mark the Year of the Monkey. The coin, both sides of which are shown, is worth 1,000 Hong Kong dollars ($200).

India, Bangladesh Forces Clash Over Disputed Patch on Border

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Heavy firing was reported yesterday between the border forces of India and Bangladesh at Belonia, on the eastern frontier bordering Tripura state in India.

An Indian news agency report today, quoting official sources in Agartala, the capital of Tripura, said that the two hours of firing was the most intense since Nov. 1, when the incidents started.

"It looks as if a regular war has broken out on the border," an Indian official was quoted as saying in Agartala. Officials in New Delhi said that they were awaiting further information.

Bangladesh has disputed an Indian claim over 44 acres of rice paddy on the banks of the Muhuri River, outside Belonia, which is 80 miles south of Agartala. The land was customarily cultivated by Indian farmers but this year Bangladesh objected to the harvesting and opened fire to scare away the farmers who ventured into the land. Indian border forces returned the fire.

According to Bangladesh, the boundary in this area is yet to be marked in accordance with a 1974 agreement between the two countries. That agreement provides for demarcation of border along the course of a river and prominent landmarks.

Officials of the two governments met in New Delhi last week to discuss the dispute. Although the talks ended without agreement, the two sides agreed to meet again in January and, in the meantime, to exercise restraint in the disputed area. Yesterday's was the first major incident reported since.

Cleric Says 200,000 Are Uganda Widows

NAIROBI, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin's eight-year rule left about 200,000 widows and 800,000 fatherless children, the African Evangelical Movement for East Africa said yesterday.

In a statement released here, the movement's leader, the Rev. John Wilson, accused the Christian church in Uganda of keeping silent during the "reign of terror." Even Christians took part in looting after the dictator was overthrown in April, he said.

Obituaries

Lee Bowman, Veteran Hollywood Star

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28 (AP) — Veteran movie and television actor Lee Bowman, 64, has died at his home here of a heart attack.

The mustachioed star, who died Tuesday, appeared in more than 40 pictures during a 25-year career and also had frequent roles in early television drama programs such as "Playhouse 90," "Robert Montgomery Presents" and "Studio One."

Mr. Bowman was born in Cincinnati in 1914. He came to Hollywood in the 1930s and was signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer after graduating from the American Academy of Arts in New York City.

His co-stars included some of the best-known actresses of the 1930s and '40s — Rita Hayworth in "Cover Girl" and Susan Hayward in "Smashup."

Mr. Bowman made his film debut at MGM in 1937 in "I Met Him in Paris." Later in his career he was signed by Columbia Pictures.

Ernie Washington

CHULA VISTA, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP) — Jazz pianist-singer Ernie F. Washington, 53, has died in a hospital here after undergoing treatment for cancer in Mexico.

Mr. Washington played with most of the jazz greats, including Charlie (Bird) Parker, Miles Davis, Thelonious Monk, Dizzy Gillespie and Benny Goodman.

Fritz Peters

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Arthur A. Peters, 66, a novelist who wrote under the name of Fritz Peters, died on Dec. 19 in Las Cruces, N.M., of heart disease.

Mr. Peters made an impressive debut in 1949 with "The World Next Door," a novel about a young war veteran who suffers a mental breakdown, is confined to a hospital and slowly works his way out of the illness. Other novels included "Finistere" and "The Descent." He also wrote a memoir of the philosopher Gurdjieff.

Gen. Mikhail Kazakov

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Gen. Mikhail Kazakov, 78, a foot soldier during the Russian Revolution who became a general of the Red Army, has died, Tass reported.

In World War II, Gen. Kazakov served on a number of European fronts as a chief of staff.

Dr. Gilbert Dalldorf

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Dr. Gilbert Dalldorf, 79, former director of the New York State Division of Laboratories and Research and a biomedical researcher, died last Friday at Old Forge, N.Y. Dr. Dalldorf received a Lasker Award in 1959 for the discovery of the Coxsackie viruses. The viruses, first identified in cases in Coxsackie, N.Y., are believed to cause a disease that resembles polio.

William H. Zachariasen

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP) — William H. Zachariasen, 73, professor emeritus at the University of Chicago and a senior physicist on the World War II Manhattan Project, which created the first atomic weapon, died Monday.

Percy Atwood Shay

BAY SHORE, N.Y., Dec. 28 (AP) — Percy Atwood Shay, 84, consul-general to Monaco under the Truman administration and a partner of the Coudert Brothers law firm until his retirement in 1965, died Monday of cancer.

Terence Judd

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP) — Terence Judd, 22, one of Britain's most brilliant young pianists, died of apparent drowning, authorities said yesterday.

Dr. John K. Norton

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Dr. John K. Norton, 86, professor emeritus of education at Teachers College of Columbia University, died today at his home here after a long illness. As head of a National Education Association commission in 1935, he called for teachers to join with labor unions to fight the "vested interests of large property owners" to get more tax money for public education.



Lee Bowman
... in 1969

U.S. Barred Visits to Soviet Dissidents

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (LAT) — The U.S. Embassy here refused permission last week to five prominent Western Baptist clergymen and a specialist on Soviet Pentecostalists who had asked for a pre-Christmas meeting with seven Pentecostalists who have been living under asylum in the mission for 18 months.

The incident was reported by sources sympathetic to the refugees, who said that it was evidence of a psychological campaign by U.S. officials to force the group to leave the mission.

An embassy spokesman confirmed the refusals and blamed them on a "misunderstanding."

The seven Siberian Pentecostalists want to emigrate to the United States because, they say, Soviet authorities will not let them freely practice their fundamentalist Protestant religion.

They dashed past Soviet police guards outside the embassy on June 27, 1978, and have been in the compound since. Embassy officials have pledged that they will not evict the seven forcibly, but they have repeatedly urged the group to leave, arguing that they will never be allowed to emigrate until they do.

Visit Sought on Dec. 19

The Western Baptist leaders were in Moscow last week to attend the All-Union Congress of the Union of Evangelical Christians and Baptists in the Soviet Union. Five of the clergymen asked to visit the Pentecostalists — Pyotr Vashchenko, his wife, Augustina, three of their daughters, and Maria Chmykalova, and her son — but were refused on Dec. 19.

Informed sources identified the clergymen as Dr. David Russell, the secretary of the British Baptist Union and president of the European Baptist Federation; Dr. Robert Denny, the general secretary of the Baptist World Alliance; Dr. Gerhard Claas, the secretary of the European Baptist Federation; Dr. Denton Lotz, the European representative of U.S. Southern Baptists; and Dr. Robert Makish, the East European representative of the U.S. Assemblies of God.

Last Friday, Michael Rowe, a specialist on Soviet Pentecostalists from Keston College in Britain, also was refused permission to the see the Vashchenkos and Chmykalovs.

The embassy has refused permission for others to see the refugees in the past and has admitted that it withheld permission because it does not want to encourage the group.

However, an embassy spokesman said that the latest refusals were the result of a "misunderstanding." He added that Ambassador Thomas Watson Jr. had just returned from gall bladder surgery in the United States a few days before and that the embassy's second-in-command, Mark Garrison, was out of the city.

Who Will Leave First?

As interest in the group has increased, so has criticism of the embassy for what many see as an insensitive psychological campaign to force the seven to leave.

Pressure on the group has reportedly continued.

"Which one of you is going to have the courage to go back to Chernogorsk [their home in Siberia] first?" one official reportedly asked them recently. A number of sympathetic embassy employees and their families have been denied permission to visit the group.

Both Pyotr and Augustina Vashchenko have already been imprisoned, committed to psychiatric hospitals, and had some of their 13 children taken forcibly from them during their 17-year battle to emigrate. One of their sons, a conscientious objector, is currently in a labor camp for refusing the draft.

The Pentecostalists are convinced that the minute they leave the embassy, they will be imprisoned again.

There are at least 30,000 Soviet Pentecostalists who have indicated that they want to emigrate and the Soviet authorities are apparently afraid that the Vashchenko case threatens to unleash a major new — and embarrassing — emigration wave.

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CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
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Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£St	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00

		12 months	6 months	3 months
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N Kr	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,450.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S Kr	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S Fr	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.A.E. (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, December 29-30, 1979

A New Order? — U.S. Enters 1980s After Decade of Profound Change

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON (NYT) — One of the ironies of history is that some of the most fundamental changes occur in periods that on the surface seem stagnant or dominated by conservatism. So it was for the United States in the 1970s, when quiet settled over the cities and campuses, when much of the population seemed disillusioned with government and politically cautious, when Keynesian economics fell into disfavor as the nation embraced the goal of a balanced budget.

Beneath this veneer, a new order of government and politics emerged, one that had its roots in the turbulent 1960s. The federal government had its most dramatic growth, its budget soaring from $184 billion to more than $500 billion. New authority was vested in the central government, in areas as diverse as environmental protection and food stamps.

The political parties lost their authority as the arbiters of issues and selectors of candidates. A proliferation of state primaries became the vehicle for nominating presidential candidates. Special interest groups sprang up, each bringing its demands to bear on the elections and on government. Congress set up subcommittees to deal with the multitude of pressure groups.

As the United States moves into the 1980s, students of government are struggling to understand these changes. They wonder whether the new order will, in the long run, serve the purposes of democracy. Some, noting that many changes were merely makeshift responses to crises, wonder whether the new order is no more than a transition.

End of an Era

"I believe that we are not simply ending a decade," says Moon Landrieu, the secretary of housing and urban development. "I think we are closing out an entire era. None of us can say with accuracy what the new era will be like."

Everett Ladd Jr., executive director of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, said in a Fortune magazine article on the 1980 presidential race: "Americans seem to be between idea systems."

The Vietnam War and the Watergate scandals, which came to a head in the 1970s, are generally recognized as the principal causes of the changes. Never before had the faith of U.S. citizens been so shaken in the leaders and institutions that were supposed to serve them. And so they turned away from the old system, from the political parties and from the voting booths.

When they voted at all, they sent to Congress and the state legislatures representatives who seemed independent of the parties and the old leadership. Once in power in Congress, these representatives stripped the committee chairmen of much of their authority and dispersed it to the subcommittees. The disenchanted organized independent pressure groups, usually organized around narrow purposes such as gun control or saving the whales.

In presidential elections, the disenchanted set up state primaries for the popular election of delegates to the national nominating conventions — a change that increased the power of the media, political consultants and special interest groups, and further weakened the political parties. In 1976, those who had turned away from the old order elected a president, Jimmy Carter, who voiced their concerns and spurned the old party alliances.

While the low turnout in general elections was sometimes interpreted as apathy, the organizing that went on in neighborhoods, cities and rural areas to achieve specific, limited goals suggested that voters had not stopped caring — they had simply abandoned old institutions and objectives.

All of this coincided with an increasing need for the central government to reconcile differences for the common good: environmental concerns with economic growth; safety standards with freedom of the marketplace; the oil shortage with the needs of an automobile-dependent society.

"The trouble is that most of the interest groups are interested in only one line in a piece of legislation," said John Gardner, the founder of Common Cause, a public affairs lobby group. "They don't think beyond that. They don't enter into coalitions. And that leads to a fractured political process."

That is not the only criticism of the new governmental-political order. The nomination of presidential candidates by popular vote in primaries is in disrepute. Even President Carter, who won nomination under that system in 1976, does not like it.

Gerald Pomper, chairman of the political science department at Rutgers University, has dramatized some of the objections in a scenario for a future presidential election based on current trends.

He envisions a race between a Democratic senator who rose to fame as a football player and won the presidential nomination in a crowded national primary with only one-fourth of the vote; a Republican president who could not move his legislation through Congress but had the support of corporate interests; and an independent put on the ballot through petition by the Right to Life movement.

The campaign is run on television and with taped telephone messages. "Overwhelmed by the volume of communications, personally uninvolved and finding each of the candidates objectionable in different ways, only one-third of the electorate shows up at the polls."

Many officials and political scientists deplore the fragmentation of authority and the inability to achieve agreement and compromise that the United States will carry into the 1980s. But Gardner, for one, believes that factionalism may abate as its defects become more apparent.

In Congress, for example, the dispersal of authority through the subcommittees is expected to be at least partially reversed. Those members who brought it about, the post-Watergate independents, have grown weary of chaos and have called for a return to stronger, centralized leadership.

The size and inefficiency of the federal government, which has aroused so much resentment, could also be mitigated. David Beam, an analyst for the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations, found that much of this growth in the 1970s was simply a mistake due to the inability of Congress to anticipate the effects of the legislation it had enacted.

The government, he said, had become "like a bull in a china shop — lumbering here, blindsighted there, forever charging off toward red flags, regardless of the dangers." As this becomes clearer, some authorities believe, the federal government, itself, will follow the trend to decentralize.

Some intellectuals advocate strengthening the political parties so they can resume their role of bringing a sense of priorities to a babbling country of diverse interests. New parties are forming on the right around protests against abuses by governments and on the left against abuses by corporations.

The extent of activism, for whatever cause, lends hope for an alert citizenry in the 1980s. Proposals for drastic shifts — toward a parliamentary system, for example — or minor ones, such as lengthening the term of the president, are heard frequently. Questions are everywhere as the 1970s draw to a close; the answers lie in the 1980s.



Associated Press

WAITING FOR THE SNOW — From left, the new Olympic arena at Lake Placid, N.Y., Lake Placid High School and the 400-meter speed skating oval. So far, only light snow has fallen in the area, but temperatures have reached the freezing mark.

Financing the Winter Olympics: 1980 To Set Record for Business Participation

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON (WP) — Rolling through the snowy streets of Lake Placid, N.Y., on Goodyear Tiempo tires (official tire of the 1980 Winter Olympics) in his new Subaru (official car of the U.S. Olympic ski team), Joe Sportsfan pulls out his Canon camera (official 35mm camera of the 1980 Winter Olympics), loads it with Kodak film (the official film of the Lake Placid Olympic Committee) and snaps a picture of American athletes in their warm-up suits from Levi-Strauss (supplier to the U.S. Olympic Team.)

The athletes — rested from their sleep on a Simmons mattress (official mattress of the 1980 Winter Olympics) — start their day with Minute Maid orange juice, Welch's grape jelly, Kellogg cereals, Borden's milk or Dannon yogurt — all donated to the Olympics by official suppliers who paid at least $50,000 for that title.

Should their Duofold underwear (official long johns of the 1980 Winter Olympics) fail to protect them from the sniffles, the fans can take Contac (supplier to the U.S. Olympic Team) or replace lost liquids with a few cans of Schlitz (partner with the U.S. Olympic Team) or perhaps try a Kirin (official imported beer of the Winter Olympics).

At night, they can relive the day's highlights recorded on their Ampex tapes (the official Olympic cassettes) and watch television coverage on either an Advent large screen television or a Toshiba portable (the two official TVs of the 1980 Winter Olympics) after a dinner of Mueller's macaroni with Guido's spaghetti sauce.

Yes, there's even official Olympic pasta this year, to say nothing of an official Olympic banana (Chiquita), propane torch (Cleanweld), coffee urn (Bunn-O-Matic), vacuum cleaner (Electrolux), motor oil (Mobil), mineral water (Saratoga Springs) and chewing tobacco.

Corporate Participation

Even if the United States does not win a single gold medal, the Lake Placid Winter Olympics, Feb. 13-24, will set new world records for what Olympic executives call corporate participation in the year's biggest spectator sport.

For the privilege of hanging the Olympic symbols next to their names, corporations will pay more than $20 million cash and donate $10 million in goods and services ranging from armored cars and computer terminals to mops, mattresses and medical supplies.

That total includes neither the $15 million that ABC Television will pay for rights to broadcast the Olympics, nor the $48 million more ABC will collect for commercials broadcast during the games.

Worldwide, the Olympics is a multibillion-dollar business, counting the budgets of the International Olympic Committee in Switzerland, the 130 national Olympic committees and all the advertising, travel and training expenses associated with the games. The Russians are said to be spending $2 billion to put on the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

The Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee has a $150-million budget to produce the winter games; the United States Olympic Committee, based in Colorado Springs, has raised $26 million to field teams for the winter and summer sessions and last year's Pan American Games.

Almost $90 million worth of facilities around Lake Placid have been built with government money, including $66.4 million from the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Authority and $20 million from New York state.

Except for $10 million from New York for state troopers, traffic control and the like, the operating funds for both the games and the teams are being raised from private sources.

To the chagrin of purists who accuse the Olympics of "selling out," an increasing amount of that money is coming from corporations that have decided to sponsor a soap opera or a professional football game and use the Olympics tie-in in their commericals.

The U.S. Olympic Committee has doubled its budget from $13 million to $26 million since the 1976 games and is counting on a 136-percent jump in sponsor funds — from $3.8 million to $9 million — said Art Kuman, director of corporate participation. That is in addition to almost $2 million that Burger King is paying to run Olympic training camps in Colorado Springs and Squaw Valley, Utah. The fast-food chain will raise much of that money by selling Olympic posters, mugs and other souvenirs in its restaurants.

At Lake Placid, Peter Spurney, the general manager, figures to take in $8 million from sponsoring corporations, plus $2 million from manufacturers of memorabilia ranging from demitasse spoons and crewel kits to posters, pennants and playing cards.

The Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee also will get $7 million worth of donated merchandise, including enough Simmons mattresses for 130 Olympic teams, a fleet of Ford cars, and all the Coca-Cola, Minute Maid orange juice and Saratoga Springs water the participants can consume. The teams, too, will take in huge amounts of merchandise — including a wardrobe of on- and off-the-field uniforms from Levi's — not included in its cash budget.

But the increasing success of the Olympics in raising funds from "corporate participation" has also brought complaints about commercialization. The moral standards of Olympic athletes are tainted by association with beer and chewing tobacco, some say. There has been criticism, too, that the American Olympic supporters include such Japanese companies as Toyota, Canon, Kirin and Toshiba.

But the most serious problem may be the proliferation of Olympic merchandising tie-ins that has resulted from competition between the Lake Placid Organizing Committee for funds to put on the games and the U.S. Olympic Committee for funds to field the team.

"We're all going after the same dollar," admitted Kuman. For the 1984 Olympics, the team hopes to run a joint fund-raising effort with the games' organizers in Los Angeles, he added.

"It's competitive in a sense, but it's cooperative competition," commented Spurney, the Lake Placid committee general manager. "Some people respond to the challenge of putting on an event. Some relate better to trying to win a gold medal. We each have something different to sell."

What the Lake Placid Organizing Committee has to sell is the right to be called the official anything of the 1980 Winter Olympics and to use the Lake Placid symbol, the Olympic playing fields and the racoon mascot of the games.

The U.S. Olympic Committee controls the five-ring Olympic emblem and the wreath symbolic of the U.S. Olympic Team. The Olympic Committee does not have any official products, Kuman emphasized; its corporate backers are identified as "suppliers to the U.S. Olympic Team" or "partners with the U.S. Olympic Team."

In either case, the basic deal is the same — businesses must donate at least $50,000 to get the imprimatur of either committee. The donations are tax deductible. More cash or merchandise entitles the corporate participants to additional tie-ins with the Olympics.

The most Olympian business deals include Burger King's $2-million financing of training camps for the teams, a major donation from McDonald's, the $500,000 cash contribution from Toyota — the automobile supplier for the team — and the lavish donations of cash, cola (and Minute Maid orange juice) from the Coca-Cola Co., historically the biggest supporter of the sport.

Spurney, who handled the business end of the Spokane world's fair and the Bicentennial Freedom Train before being recruited by the village of Lake Placid as the $100,000-a-year head of the Winter Olympics, is largely responsible for balancing the games' budget with corporate money.

"The tremendous prestige associated with the Olympics," is responsible for the millions in revenues from business sponsors, he said. "There is a marketing advantage to firms who can say they supplied the Olympics."

Many of those suppliers and sponsors are also buying large blocks of tickets for the games, and using the seats to impress their clients and reward their employees.

"The reputation of the Olympics is very pure," Spurney insisted, dismissing fears that the games are being exploited commercially. "You're not going to see our sponsors' names splashed all over the place every time the TV cameras pan past the speed skaters."

Both Kuman and Spurney insist that the commercial contribution programs of the Olympics should not be restricted, but they admit that there could be better ways to raise money.

"We should not be constrained by the money we can raise from putting on the best games possible," Spurney said. "We need the suppliers and we need the sponsors. It's a way of life in the United States."

Kuman said the Olympic Team would accept government support — which pays the bills of most foreign competitors — only if it were available without strings. "We certainly don't want Washington running the teams," he said. "We all know how that would go."

One possible alternative to increasing commercial sponsorship of the Olympics is a U.S. income tax checkoff, like the voluntary donation for presidential campaigns now permitted. That idea has kicked around Congress for years, but has gotten nowhere because of fears it would create a precedent for charitable causes.



Associated Press

Harvard's New Fund Drive Aimed at Restoring Vigor Amid Signs of Dilapidation

By Richard Eder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT) — In late October, when Harvard University announced the start of a five-year drive to raise $250 million, a shoal of especially prosperous and influential alumni was netted for the occasion.

Sitting in a large lecture hall, they heard the traditional speeches. President Derek Bok outlined the purpose of the appeal: not to build or expand but, in a time of economic threats and strains, to maintain.

Henry Rosovsky, the dean of the faculty of arts and sciences who administers the heart of a sprawling and many-headed institution, read a message that he said he had found in what sounded like a loaded fortune cookie: "Yellow gold has its price, but learning and knowledge are priceless."

Perhaps, but once again it was time to set a price on the oldest university in the United States because it, like other private universities, depends on periodic large and material transfusions of alumni loyalty to keep it functioning.

In hard times loyalty competes with all kinds of more peremptory demands and any appeal inevitably raises the question of the institution itself: what its value is, what kind of place it has become and is becoming. So Harvard's new effort — the last, in 1956, was in relatively easy times — will test not only loyalty but also how much reality remains in the notion that Harvard is special and worth keeping that way.

The alumni and their wives heard Stanley Hoffman, a political scientist, speak with cogency and wit about the state of relations with the Soviet Union. They heard Edward Wilson discuss his controversial field of sociobiology. Emily Vermeulen, a professor of classics, delivered with mock seriousness a slide-illustrated lecture about fund-raising in the ancient world.

And William Alfred, who teaches literature, digressed through the Old Testament, Freud and the gangster films of the 1930s.

It was Harvard putting its best foot forward while pointing out that its shoes needed fixing.

It was a bravura display that suggested some of the representative strengths of the place without suggesting some of the representative slenderness.

The effort to raise a quarter of a billion dollars by 1984 is the largest appeal in Harvard's history. One-fifth of it was already pledged by the time the drive was announced.

The drive is smaller on its face than recent efforts by Yale ($370 million), Stanford ($300 million), Chicago ($280 million) and Pennsylvania ($255 million). But such comparison is somewhat misleading.

Harvard's Effort

Harvard's new effort is dedicated almost entirely to the College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The new Kennedy School of Public Administration is to get some some of the money, but other parts of the university, law, medicine, business and so on, are not covered and will continue with their own fund-raising.

According to Fred Glimp, the vice president in charge of such things, the same five-year period is likely to bring in $200 million to these other faculties, making a projected total of the order of $450 million.

It sounds like a lot of money. At Harvard, however, the new drive is regarded as parsimonious, if anything.

Like the late J. Paul Getty, who once said that he never regarded himself as rich because he had a use for every penny coming in, Harvard does not think of its $1.4-billion endowment — nearly twice that of Yale, the runner-up — as wealth.

Rather, Harvard struggles to make it do as the underpinning for a scholarly community of 30,000 spread through the college, 10 graduate schools, the biggest university library in the world, half a dozen museums and various observatories, herbariums, forests and research establishments.

Harvard has grown steadily through most of this century, with a final hectic expansion taking place in the 1960s. Like other universities, it found itself considerably affected by the shrinking economic climate of the 1970s, and although its conservative investments spared it the stock market losses suffered by other institutions, it went into a period of deficit that was survived, painfully, by a course of belt-tightening over the last few years.

Restoring Vigor

Belt-tightening trims the figure, but over any extended period it is bad for the health. The new fund drive is not the traditional expansionary kind; it is not aimed at making the institution bigger but rather at restoring its vigor.

There had been warning signs of dilapidation, the most serious of which was the shrinkage in professors' salaries. Today, an assistant professor at Harvard earns between $16,000 and $18,000 a year. Full professors average around $35,000, rising with long seniority. There have been small increases in recent years, but the salary level, in real terms, has shrunk about 15 percent since 1969.

Even though Harvard salaries are, on average, as high as or higher than those at other leading universities, Harvard is beginning to feel a competitive disadvantage. That is because it pays all its professors roughly the same, according to seniority, while many other institutions pay so-called star premiums to those they particularly want to attract or keep.

Because a professor working at Harvard is likely to fit those universities' first category, and a professor that Harvard wants to hire is likely to fit the second, the dangers are obvious. The prestige and attraction of teaching at Harvard have averted a major exodus so far, but some valuable people have left.

Professors in all parts of the college report with concern that more frequent are instances of desirable candidates' being unwilling to accept Harvard pay scales. Adding to the problem, which could mean a real deterioration of the faculty over the long term, is a declining ability to bargain for candidates from abroad owing to the declining value of the dollar.

More than a third of the $250 million, accordingly, will be used to increase the endowment for salaries. Although this will not eliminate salary competition, according to Mr. Rosovsky, it will allow for equitable increases and diminish the pressures on his faculty.

With tuition and estimated student expenses currently at $9,000 a year, the college is near the top of the price scale. And yet it manages to enroll one of the most varied student bodies, economically, socially and geographically, of any college in the country.

It has done so through a system of financial aid and loans that cover 60 percent of its students. The prospect of steadily rising costs means if the endowment for financial assistance is not increased, Harvard could be forced to tip its enrollment toward wealthy applicants and lose the characteristic of which it is proudest: the diversity of its students.

Harvard, at age 343, is the oldest, the most celebrated, and not the least self-celebrated of American universities. A number of national measurements could be read as rating it best overall, among them a poll taken two years ago of 4,000 university professors around the United States.



United Press International

Derek Bok, president of Harvard

Forty-seven percent placed Harvard as among the five universities with the greatest strength in their particular field; the runners-up were Berkeley and Stanford, with Chicago, Michigan and Yale tied in fourth place. In addition, Harvard was rated the outstanding contender in seven fields, with Stanford and Yale sharing second place with three fields each.

Such generalized statistics have a limited usefulness. Talks with professors, administrators and students at Harvard give this more specific and graduated picture:

Harvard has a group of specialized graduate schools, one of which, medicine, is rated as the best in the country; another, law, is considered one of the top two or three; a third, business, is seen as a step or two behind Stanford; and others — education, for instance — have slipped some ways down.

The heart of the university, the college and the graduate school of arts and sciences, is generally very strong, the interviews show, though there are uneven patches.

These shift with the years, too. Physics, biology, biochemistry and chemistry are flourishing; so are philosophy and government. English, which was a glory in recent years, is fading now with the departure of some of its major figures.

Romance languages is considered weak. A little ground has been lost by two top-rated departments: economics, through the departure of two Nobel laureates, Wasily Leontieff and Kenneth Arrow, and history, through internal dissension and administrative absent-mindedness that led to a good many in the American history section's going on sabbaticals at the same time.

Harvard Loyalists

Even Harvard loyalists are hesitant to proclaim theirs the prime scholarly institution in the country; the phrases tend to range from "certainly one of the best" to "possibly the best." What is more generally allowed is that Harvard attempts and achieves high quality over a broader range of subjects than any other place, with the possible exception of Berkeley.

On the other hand, such a relatively confident rating would be considerably disputed inside and out if what was under discussion was Harvard's performance in teaching rather than the scholarly eminence of its departments. There is an uneasy, hard-to-quantify feeling among many of its professors that even in the areas in which Harvard's credentials are solid, other universities may display more vigor, more passion and more liveliness.

Berkeley is often mentioned in such a context; so are Stanford and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

UN's International Year of the Child: A Mixed Verdict

By Iain Guest

GENEVA (IHT) — Earlier this year, 37 children were drowned when a bus veered off the road in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The inquiry established that they were some of the 28,000 children working in match factories in the area. Some were as young as five or six, even though Indian law sets the minimum working age at between 12 and 16.

Scandals of this kind are particularly shocking during 1979, proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Year of the Child. At year's end, what has really been achieved and what will happen next year?

One thing that the International Year of the Child has achieved is publicity. Typically, there was a recent critical inquiry by a French paper, a film on the British television about child labor and a debate on Swiss television about child abuse.

Valuable reports were also produced in 1979 — including one by Amnesty International on child detention and torture. Would Amnesty's exposure of the killing of schoolchildren in the former Central African Empire — which contributed to the overthrow of Jean Bedel Bokassa — have been quite so effective if it had not occurred during the International Year of the Child?

In the absence of major conferences on children during the year, the International Year of the Child has been a "do-it-yourself year."

Each country worked on its own priorities through a national commission. At least 176 commissions have been created — more than the number of seats in the UN General Assembly — and many will survive beyond 1979.

Some have been a matter of simple patronage, others have been pressure groups. Some activities have been bizarre: in the Central African Empire, one of the International Year of the Child themes was "the Oedipus complex in Africa." Other activities have been in earnest: in the Asian kingdom of Bhutan, which began to immunize all newborn infants, or in Greece where plans are being considered to build more than 200 play centers in Athens.

While the Third World in general has concentrated on problems of underdevelopment and industrialized countries on such problems as child abuse and childrens' rights, North and South have come together through common themes:

- Nutrition. The year has won endorsement for the claim that breast feeding is the natural and ideal way of feeding infants. The World Health Organization has also pointed out that more than 10 percent of Europe's babies suffer from obesity because they are weaned too early from mother's milk.
- Migration. Five million children of migrants accompany their parents each year from such countries as Mexico, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Algeria to industrialized countries in Europe and North America, creating problems of integration and adaptation.
- Violence. In 1975, 9,000 children under the age of 14 died from car accidents in five of the world's wealthiest countries. Thousands more were assaulted or murdered. But there is violence as well in the Third World, where the extended family affords more protection for children. For example, female circumcision is practiced on girls younger than 5 years in most of the Moslem countries of Africa.

There is a risk that the pendulum might swing too far the other way. Author John Holt has pointed out that most children envy adults and that children should be treated more like adults. But others are concerned that this could become an excuse for avoiding the real responsibility toward children.

Finally, there is the question of the United Nations, which proclaimed the International Year of the Child. Poland has proposed that a 1924 declaration on the rights of the child by the League of Nations be turned into a legal convention.

Music

Meet Professor Jazz: An American in Cologne

By Joe Weisel

COLOGNE (IHT) — A music school dropout who left home to join the Glenn Miller band the day after he graduated from high school has wound up holding the first university-level chair for jazz studies in West Germany.

Professor Haydn (Jiggs) Whigham, trombonist from Cleveland and recently appointed director of the jazz department at the Koelner Hochschule fuer Musik (Cologne Music Conservatory), explains:

"I had been teaching trombone and big band at the Rheinische Musikschule, which is like a preparatory department for the conservatory. They have had a jazz seminar for several years and on the strength of that I've built up some kind of a reputation as a teacher. There's been a jazz seminar at the school [the Hochschule] for something like 10 years and the students were interested in a more serious jazz studies course. I heard about it and went to see the director of the school and he said, 'We have a professorial chair for jazz music for the state of North Rhine-Westphalia and would you like it?'

"The more I thought about it the more I got interested. It's the first professorship, full professorship, for jazz in this country and the only one. I'm sure there are bound to be others — you can't ignore the music anymore."

Since World War II, jazz, banned by the Nazi regime as decadent, has been accepted by West Germans almost as a symbol of postwar freedom. Almost every West German town has a club that features jazz occasionally, if not regularly, and West German jazz record labels have gained international distribution.

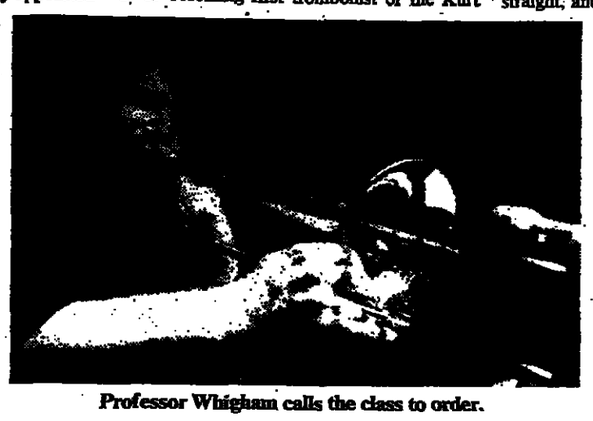
There is a private jazz school in Munich ran by German pianist Joe Haider. Outside of West Germany, there is a private jazz school in Bern with Americans, drummer Billy Brooks and pianist Vince Benedetti, on the faculty, and a university-level school with a jazz curriculum at Graz, Austria.

Whigham was born in Cleveland in 1943 and began studies in piano and theory when he was only 7. His detective father, who played occasional trombone ("sounded like Jack Teagarden, in fact"), was responsible for Whigham's taking up the instrument. Whigham proved capable enough during his high school days for Ray McKinley, then leading the Glenn Miller Orchestra, to hire him as solo trombone the day after his graduation.

"I went to the Cleveland Institute of Music; I did not graduate. I studied composition, theory, in fact pedagogy too. I left because they weren't teaching jazz at that time. I knew traditional harmony and all that, but I wasn't interested in wasting my time learning about stuff that I already knew."

After a stint on the road with McKinley he returned to the Cleveland Institute, only to leave and rejoin the Miller band, and eventually drift into the bands of Stan Kenton, Larry Elgart and Maynard Ferguson.

In 1965, doing various musical chores in New York, he was offered the chances of teaching at Berklee School of Music in Boston or of becoming first trombonist of the Kurt



Professor Whigham calls the class to order.

Edelhagen Orchestra, then the studio band for WDR, the Cologne-based radio network. He had been to England with Kenton in 1963, and because he found that pleasant he opted for Cologne, intending to stay only a year.

The following year he captured first prize at the International Competition for Modern Jazz in Vienna, and in the ensuing years has performed with Count Basie, Peter Herbolzheimer, Bert Kaempfert, and Thad Jones-Mel Lewis, as well as with his own quintet.

Whigham assumed the chair Oct. 1, and besides directing the department, is teaching jazz trombone, big band, ear training and harmony, and conducts a trombone workshop. He has staffed the department with 10 professional musicians who cover other instruments.

Some Resentment

Was there any resentment among the German musicians about a foreigner heading the department?

"A little bit. They were saying, 'Well, why?' because there's a movement in this country that says, 'Why are all the jazz festivals all Americans — all foreigners?' But let's be honest and ask where the music comes from. And also, there are a lot more American jazz musicians than there are German. There are a lot of excellent German jazz musicians, but there's also a whole pile more of excellent Americans."

Whigham expressed surprise at the reception from his academic colleagues at an institution that houses the Amadeus Quartet and other noted classical musicians as artists in residence.

"I was afraid when I went there that there would be '*Na, und?*' [Now what?], or that they would be outright nasty. On the contrary, I've had more people come to me, and not just new-music people, a lot of people that are involved in Baroque music, classical, just straight, and say, 'We're so happy that you're here and that finally somebody's going in this direction.'

"In fact, for the entrance examination for saxophonists, the whole woodwind staff was there, the professors — flute, piccolo, oboes, bassoons, clarinets, the whole business. And then one of the saxophone players stood up and said, 'I'm going to play a piece by Charlie Parker and it's called "Now's the Time." ' And he played it and I thought to myself, 'Oh, oh, this is where the fun starts!' And I looked around and they were smiling and saying, 'Ja, good sound' and 'He's got a good feeling' and all that.

"It knocked me out, it really did."

Whigham is planning a curriculum that will "cover any area of music that's not covered in a normal classical background, which means electronic music, crossover music, pop, rock 'n' roll, even hit-parade stuff. I don't want to make a musician's factory. I like to make a balance between knowing how to play music, jazz music and studio music, and trying to take care of the individuals and using their own creative abilities and going from there.

"Here in Germany there's a lack of roots in [jazz] music because of the unavailability of that music, I suppose. They didn't grow up with it, they grew up with *Blaskapellen* [brass bands] and all that instead of with the stuff that we grew up with in the States. So there's a different kind of background and I like to try to fill that in, let the kids be aware of people like Scott Joplin, Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker. Glenn Miller wasn't a jazz musician, but still he had a very important swing band in a very important era."

Despite academic life, Whigham will continue his other musical activities, including concert, studio and recording work, and composition. He says he puts in a lot of 16-hour days, but it apparently pays in creature comfort. He lives with his American wife of 16 years and their two young children in a house on a hill overlooking the Rhine at Bad Godesberg, drives a Mercedes 450SEL, and has a house on Cape Cod that he uses for a couple of months a year. He has turned down offers to lead bands, preferring family and home life.

"I like to go on the road for two or three days, play a couple of gigs with some nice people, but I don't want to be on the road all the time, out there doing that. I did that when I was 18, and my family's very valuable to me."

Around the Galleries

Kienholz's Echoes of the '30s and the Third Reich

Paris

Edward Kienholz, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Teheran, Paris 8, to Jan. 25.

Kienholz has been living a good deal in Berlin in recent years, and while browsing through the various flea markets of that city, he came across a number of old radio receivers dating back to the Third Reich. In those days they were refered to as *Volksempfaenger*, or "people's receivers." They were designed to bring the good word of the Nazi party into every home. Kienholz bought a batch of them and in time they found their way into the series of works being shown here, which are in the restrained macabre vein so characteristic of Kienholz's work. The radios are incorporated into various assemblages which include old washboards, tatty theater seats, Nazi decorations, and odds and ends of metal furniture. Out of the speakers of the radios, in turgid low fidelity, come tinny reminiscences of Wagnerian music. These little object-ghosts are still full of self-importance. The radios and the dreary 1930 furniture still believe in the high significance of their task. Compared to the earlier, flamboyant assemblages that Kienholz created, these works are extremely restrained. This probably makes them all the more effective and disquietingly, at least to those who have had a taste of that particular brand of totalitarianism. To others they communicate something sinister but pathetic nonetheless.

* * *

Dennis Oppenheim, ARC, Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du President-Wilson, Paris 16, to Jan. 20.

Oppenheim has received abundant notice outside France for his activity in Land and Body Art and various other forms including performances and video. The show at ARC assembles some large pieces that Oppenheim has recently produced and which more or less call to mind the ventilation shafts and other metal plate structures encountered in factories. The major problem is how one relates to such work, which is ambiguously aesthetic/anti-aesthetic and ambiguously intellectual/nonintellectual. There are other ambiguities which add further layers of complexity, among them that Oppenheim puts such elaborate means in play to give shape to his private experience and fantasies. As such his work externalizes and materializes his obsessions and his anguish. But it also conceals and sublimates them beyond recognition. They are rendered both too private and too universal for our comprehension, and as such they put the viewer before a difficult challenge to his power of empathy and understanding — a challenge to which he can not expect to respond with any measure of success. This is in itself disquieting, and its disquieting quality seems to be one of the things the artist is striving after. The big pieces naturally have some fairly obvious connotations, being evocations of machines and rockets and other such products of our age. But on the whole, these objects have a vaguely threatening quality, a slightly paranoid aura. This is heightened by a catalog of Mallarmean opacity (except for quotes from interviews with Oppenheim himself which are relatively straightforward, describing his work or telling how he fell out of a window at the age of 8.) The dark night of the soul through which the catalog texts lead one may or may not be spiritually beneficial, but they prevent the reader from understanding such elementary things as, say, whether the Tehran Project was actually built, etc.

* * *

Tendances dans l'art en France, ARC, Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du President-Wilson, Paris 16, to Jan. 20.

This is the third part of a series devoted to the last 10 years of art in France and includes a group of 30 artists who were not invited or who declined to participate in the two preceding shows for fear of being identified with some group or other. They form a group, nonetheless, but a group that clearly states that it does not want to be considered as such and that the participants do not necessarily have anything in common. The result is something of a grab bag, and the catalog presents one with various subtle coquetries, such as the two blank pages following those devoted to Boltanski. A quick look at the cover allows one to deduce that they constitute a statement about anti-artist Daniel Buren, whose name appears on the catalog cover just after Boltanski's. So its a very in-group show and (with exceptions) a somewhat symbolic presentation of a self-appointed fringe of contemporary French art. Some names: Didier Bay, Bernard Frize, Jean Le Gac, Annette Messager, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Sarkis, Niele Toroni, Jean-Luc Vilmouth.

* * *

L'Objet Surrealist, Galerie du Dragon, 19 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to Jan. 20.

A small show with an almost retro quality, this is a selection of 21 assemblages by such Surrealist artists as Breton, Bellmer, Dali, Dominguez, Ernst, Roland Penrose and Man Ray. The characteristic of the Surrealist object is the improbable combination of unrelated things, according to the Lautreamont Doctrine expounded by Breton. This procedure has been imitated to death since the days of the '20s when it was still fresh and surprising.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Burri, Anna d'Ascanio, Via del Babuino 29, Rome, through January.

Here relatively small works from all of Burri's periods present a panorama of his career. It begins with the "Sackcloth" series, probably his best efforts, and goes on with all his other explorations of surface — iron reliefs, burnt reliefs, plastic reliefs, embossed etchings, etc. The welts, seams, torn edges and holes in the "Sackcloths" are cleverly used. Found forms are manipulated into image. A rope is a line against an open tear, the rectangle of a patch; a jagged piece of iron is a triangle which balances against a square. But the shapes themselves and their juxtaposition are not too daring. There is good craftsmanship and good taste throughout. But if one disregarded texture — which cannot be done because it is the essence — a rather static abstract composition remains. Burri's work is about manner, not expression.

— EDITH SCHLOSS

The Art Market

Expanding the New York Connection

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Dec. 28 (IHT) — The autumn auction season came to an end this week as Christie's and Sotheby's released the totals achieved in Britain and overseas. As usual, the English reports read like victory bulletins published at the end of Soviet five-year plans. Given some screening, they point to new trends in the market that may have far-reaching consequences.

Sotheby's and Christie's both announced an increase of 31 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1978. Making allowance for inflation that probably means 18 to 20 percent in real terms. This seems to be largely accounted for by the auctioneers' efforts to increase the number of sales. During the three months from Sept. 17 through Dec. 17, Christie's held 574 auctions compared with 455 in the autumn of 1978. Sotheby's does not issue corresponding figures, but notes that it held its first sales in Vancouver and Milan, and opened a new salesroom in Toronto. By expanding geographically as well tapping new resources, English auction rooms have succeeded in pushing their turnover further up.

The autumn figures confirm the accelerated growth of the U.S. auction market. For the first time in Sotheby's history, its North American net total is bigger than London. Sales in the United States and Canada netted $92.7, or £42 million, against £32.1 million in London. Last year the corresponding totals were respectively $54 million, (£27.3 million a the exchange rate then) and £30.6 million.

Christie's Report

Concerning Christie's, London is still ahead of New York — £26.8 million and £16 million respectively, but the gap is narrowing fast. New York turnover rose by 61 percent, twice the firm's average worldwide increase.

The trend is caused by a number of factors. It is partly due to a policy of the English auction houses to be channel more goods to New York. Intensive publicity has resulted in growing awareness of the auction market in the United States. A far greater number of potential vendors are now prepared to consider the auction circuit.

In the long term, the expansion of the New York market is the most significant trend of the late '70s. This does not mean that London is threatened with the loss of its position as a leader in the auction market. Neither Sotheby Parke Bernet which, despite its denomination, is a thoroughly British concern, nor Christie's have reason to encourage such a dramatic change. Their power base is in Britain and in its attraction to Continental buyers and sellers.

On the other hand the development of the New York auction market is primarily linked to painting and sculpture of the 19th and 20th centuries. To this must be added its leading role in contemporary art, which few Europeans take seriously enough to commit themselves financially.

Breakthrough

In contrast, old masters are just beginning to make a breakthrough on the American scene. It is characteristic that of all the old master oils and drawings that sold well enough to earn reproduction in "Art and Auction," Sotheby's yearly review of auction sales, only four were auctioned in New York. Christie's did a little better with seven works, thanks to a brilliant sale last January.

English auctioneers appear to be stepping up their efforts in this direction. Sotheby's first important New York auction of 1980, to be held Jan. 9, will include old master oils and drawings. It even includes works by French artists such as Francois Boucher and Hubert Robert and Italians such as Alessandro Magnasco and Francesco Guardi, who traditionally have their strongest market in Europe. The auctioneers' drive in this sector may succeed to some extent.

It would encounter greater difficulties in other categories, including virtually all objets d'art. New York — let alone any other U.S. city — is hardly an ideal place to sell by auction. One built-in factor — geography — works against New York. Collectors in the United States are scattered over a huge area. London and Paris both have a large concentration of collectors and are an hour's flight apart. Inspecting an objet d'art in order to check its authenticity, its condition and its aesthetic impact, which no photograph conveys, is no problem to most European buyers. But it is almost impossible to rush to New York from Los Angeles or Houston every time you fancy an item. Besides, in order to be successful an auction requires a finely balanced attendance of high-powered buyers and collectors of more modest means, ones who cannot afford an expensive trip on the off-chance that they might want a piece.

These obstacles make the current scramble by English auctioneers for a larger share of the U.S. market all the more impressive. Sotheby Parke Bernet has been running for years PB-84, where they hold their less ambitious New York sales, and this fall Christie's inaugurated Christie's East with a similar view. Phillips has just expanded its operation at 867 Madison Avenue from one floor to the entire six-story building. Phillips does not release autumn reports, but has just published a report for the calendar year 1979, in which the United States accounts for more than a fifth of the £30.8-million yearly turnover. Like Sotheby's and Christie's, Phillips has also set up a new location for inexpensive auctions.

In most cases these low-keyed auctions can hardly be called profitable. You don't make a lot of money by selling 222 lots of sporting and hunting prints of which the majority are estimated under $500, as happened at Christie's East on Nov. 16. This only allows you to show the flag, build up your image, get a wider section of the public to join the fun and prepare the ground for the future.

The investment in time and money needed to embark on such a long-term program gives a better idea of the intensifying worldwide competition in the auction market than a hundred glossy paper reports.

The extraordinary luck of British auctioneers is that the French should be left out of the running, not because they don't want to join in, but because their antiquated system legally forbids them to do so. No wonder they don't bother to issue end-of-season reports. The incentive to keep up with the times is minimal when your hands and feet are tied.

Auction Center

Vienna's Dorotheum: Market for Almost Anything

By Susan Heller Anderson

VIENNA (NYT) — Bad times are good times for pawnbrokers, although not normally good times for auction houses. But being both a thriving pawnshop and Central Europe's largest auction house has allowed the Dorotheum to weather Austria's bad times.

The Dorotheum has, over the last 10 years, concentrated on rebuilding Vienna's art market from the devastation of World War II. In 1978 it held 2,722 auctions that grossed $25.2 million.

But the Dorotheum is also a bank, a savings institution, a rare stamp dealer, a moving and storage company, a national foundation and one of Vienna's tourist attractions. Moreover, it has mirrored the political peaks and valleys of Austrian history from the height of the Hapsburg Empire in the early 18th century to the present day.

"During the monarchy, Vienna was the center of the greatest European empire and a great center and market for art," said Professor Hans Herbst, the Dorotheum's chief expert. "The very important native Jewish collectors and dealers are all here. Therefore, the occupation of Austria by the Nazis caused in one stroke the entire Viennese art market. It was a situation that never happened elsewhere — a great art center was, by a single political accident, competely destroyed."

Before the 20th century, the Dorotheum, created in 1707 by Kaiser Joseph I, had enjoyed a rather serence existence. It was named for the site of an abandoned church it once occupied, and moved at the beginning of the 19th century to the heart of Vienna's old town, on Dorotheergasse. It is an area that houses dozens of antiques shops, rare book dealers, old silver and glass sellers, stamp and coin dealers, and art galleries.

The Dorotheum has spread into several surrounding locations and operates 26 branches, holding auctions at 12 sites.

The pawnshop side of the business is still busy, but it is the auctions that are the main attractions for visitors. Nothing is too humble — tennis balls, pipes, pepper grinders, a crocodile medical bag and a feathered fan suitable for "The Merry Widow" were only a few items recently on display.

"About 20 percent of all auction goods are made up of unclaimed pawned objects," explained Herbert Klotzl, the Dorotheum's director. "Auctions are held every day, sometimes two or three at the same time, including Saturday mornings." About the only item not sold is wine.

"Twice a year big sales of rare books are held," he continued, "and four times a year there are the major art auctions."

The Dorotheum's merchandise has, in the present century, reflected the political upheavals in Eastern Europe as well as those in Austria. The Russian Revolution brought a flood of icons. "Nothing of great quality," Herbst noted. When Vienna became the escape route to the West in 1956, the Dorotheum was inundated by Hungarian refugees.

Fake Raphael

"It was pitiful to tell these poor people that their things were of no value," Herbst recalled. "The worst experience of my life was when one Hungarian came who had put all his fortune into a so-called Raphael that he had to sell to get his wife and children out of the country. I had to tell him it was worthless."

Herbst has worked at the Dorotheum since 1935, including during the war. "In cultural terms the war ruined Vienna," he said sadly. "All the important Jewish collections, and there were many hundreds, were definitively destroyed — distributed or sold to Nazi party members. Only the greatest ones — the Rothschilds', for example — were conserved to be returned to their owners. Vienna was bled dry."

At the war's end the Dorotheum faced a crisis. "The great question," Herbst recalled, "was how could one try to re-establish an art market in a Vienna where there were neither collections nor collectors. We decided to try to educate a new generation of dealers, experts and clients. We had to teach people to live with art and to buy old furniture. We began on a very small scale with very few possibilities. We tried to have regular sales, to get people in the habit of coming and to give them the greatest security of authenticity.

"If something is not authentic we buy it back. No other auction house does this."

Herbst said that the auctions can yield very good buys. "In some categories, price levels are much lower than in New York, London or Paris."

Although the Austrian government levies a sales tax of from 8 to 30 percent, there is no tax on exported items paid for in foreign currency. Otherwise, one pays the tax posted on objects during the exhibition period. Like most auction houses, the Dorotheum adds a 10 percent commission to the final price.

W.C. Fields Stamp

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Postal Service will issue a special stamp honoring entertainer W.C. Fields on Jan. 29, the 100th anniversary of his birth. A spokesman for the Postal Service said the commemorative stamp bears two pictures of Fields, wearing his distinctive top hat and performing in a juggling routine.

Society

Where Have All the BP Gone?

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT) — Paris is dead over the holiday season. So, where's everybody?

For the beautiful people, quote unquote, it's a tie between St. Moritz and Gstaad. St. Moritz, fans will tell you, is still class, the grand old lady of the snow and where the action is. Like Monte Carlo, it attracts lavish parties, overdressing, and international tycoons in private jets. As one participant put it, "It's the last ghetto of the rich."

In Gstaad, people sniff at St. Moritz. Boring, they say, old and stuffy. Much better there where life is easy and a turtleneck is as dressy as one gets. Nice to be still in a village instead of all that concrete.

So, who's where. In St. Moritz, as usual, Rosemarie Marcie-Riviere is the hostess with the mostest. She's been going there for years, and has one of the most spectacular chalets around.

She and her husband, Jean-Pierre, are genial hosts and spend their lives giving their friends a good time. This season, London publisher George Weidenfeld is staying with them.

There are fewer Italians and practically no French in St. Moritz this season. It's more Greeks and Germans. Stavros Niarchos is there with his two sons, but not his daughter, Maria, who recently married Alex Chevassu. (She's reportedly in Colombia. Nobody knows where he is.)

As for Princess Ferial of Jordan, who's been escorted by Niarchos for months, she's not around either. Nobody knows for sure what happened, except that Niarchos confided to a dinner partner this week that, after what he's been through, he has no desire to remarry. Not for the time being, anyhow.

Still at St. Moritz, the belle of the ball is a newcomer. Diana Ross, there with her three young children. Another international beauty who wouldn't dream of being anywhere else at this time of year is Princess Ira de Furstenberg.

Then, there's Christina Onassis, minus husband, but with all her closest and dearest. Jean-Jacques Cornet-Epinat, Atalante and Henri de Castellane (Atalante, nee Politis, decorated the chalet where they're all staying). There's also Hubert Michard-Pelissier, who every gossip column insists is Christina's new flame. But it seems Michard-Pelissier is there with girlfriend, so it's anybody's guess.

In St. Moritz, you find the Heinekens (yes, the beer), the Flicks (Mercedes cars), the Georges Livanos, the Aga Khan and the Herbert von Karajans. Missing: the shah, whose huge and gloomy house near the Suvretta is for sale. No takers at $6 million.

So what do all those people do? They ski then they go to dinner at each other's houses and when they get tired of that, they go to Chesa Veglia, which is very rustic, very good and not chichi. New Year's Eve will be at Christina Onassis' but the Flicks (who somehow do not mix with the Greeks) have their own thing going.

Meanwhile, in Gstaad, you have Elizabeth Taylor Warner, who arrived with her husband (he has now left) and children. She will spend New Year's Eve with designer Valentino, who owns a chalet there that's full of house guests who are also partners — Giancarlo Giammetti, Bettina Graziani and Daniela Giardina.

Gstaad also attracts Gunther Sachs, Helmut Berger and the Begum Aga Khan, as well as Brazilians such as Tony and Carmen Mayrinck-Vega. Lots of Greeks too, but low-profile Greeks such as Elise and Basile Goulandris, who give a traditional family party on New Year's Day in their art-filled chalet.

Some prefer the sun — such as Mrs. Pierre Schlumberger, who goes to Marrakesh. Others stay home — meaning country homes near Paris. The Edmond and Guy de Rothschilds go to their respective houses outside Paris, as do the Patrick Guerrand Hermes, the Bernard Lanvins and the Hubert d'Ornanos. As for Princess Grace, she is even smarter. She's staying right at home in Monte Carlo with her family and closest friends, including Micheline and Roger Crovetto.

On the Arts Agenda

HAMBURG — Two new ballets to scores by Leonard Bernstein, "Songfest" and "The Age of Anxiety," have been choreographed by John Neumeier for the Hamburg Ballet, with Jeanetta Scovotti, Carol Wyatt, Deborah Browne, James Wagner, William Workman and Carl Schultz as vocal soloists in "Songfest," and Justus Frantz as piano soloist in "The Age of Anxiety." The next performances are scheduled for Jan. 1, 9 and 31.

* * *

VIENNA — Jaromir Weinberger's "Schwanda the Bagpiper" will return to the Volksoper repertory Jan. 10 in a new production staged by Wolfgang Weber and designed by Pavel Blek. Timm Traschachel will conduct and the cast will be headed by Robert Granzer in the title role, Christiane Sorell, Mirjam Irosch, Alois Aldabora, Artur Korn, Hans Krasmmer and Peter Drahosch. Other performances are scheduled for Jan. 14, 16, 22 and 30.

* * *

LONDON — The English National Opera will mount a new production of Lehar's "The Merry Widow" on Jan. 23, staged by Colin Graham and designed by David Collis. Anne Howells will sing the title part, with Emile Belcourt as Danilo, Della Jones as Valenciennes, Graham Clark as Camillo and Eric Shilling as Zeta, and Sir Charles Groves conducting. Thirteen additional performances are scheduled through March 1.

* * *

STRASBOURG — The 105th anniversary of the birth of Albert Schweitzer will be commemorated Jan. 19 by a concert at the Salle de Conservatoire given by the cellist Colin Carr, with Francis Grier as piano accompanist. The program will comprise works by Bach, Kodaly and Franck.

Opera

'Hans Heiling' Is Revived in Zurich

By David Stevens

ZURICH (IHT) — The adventurous Zurich Opera has delved into one of the forgotten corners of 19th-century German music to come up with a revival of "Hans Heiling" by Heinrich Marschner, once the most popular operatic composer in Germany but long since little more than a name in musical histories.

Marschner (1795-1861) is the link between Weber, whose disciple he was to some extent and whose musical language he inherited, and Wagner, whose growing powers overshadowed Marschner's works in his own lifetime. Nonetheless, Marschner's harmonic ideas, rich orchestration, and extensive use of melodrama (spoken words with musical accompaniment), along with his talent for evoking nature and folk life and a penchant for the macabre and supernatural, make him an archetypical exponent of German Romantic opera.

"Hans Heiling," first produced in Berlin in 1833, was the 10th of the composer's 13 operas and marked the peak of his output, although he continued an active career as musical director in Hannover for a quarter-century. It is considered his masterpiece and, along with "Der Vampyr," is the only one that enjoys an occasional revival.

The story (the libretto was by the noted actor-singer Eduard Devrient, who first sang the title part) depicts the conflict between the earthly world and the supernatural one of Earth Spirits. Heiling, the offspring of a mortal and the Queen of the Earth Spirits, renounces his supernatural status to seek earthly happiness with Anna, a peasant girl who is frightened by Heiling's fanatical demeanor and falls in love instead with a huntsman. In rage and disappointment, Heiling returns to the spirit world.

In "Der Freischuetz," Weber made a clear distinction between the mortal and supernatural worlds and good and evil, but Marschner blended them in the figure of Heiling, whose yearning for mortal happiness prefigures Wagner's Lohengrin — both of whom can be seen as a metaphor for the artist vainly seeking understanding and contentment among lesser beings.

The Zurich production was not without fault, but it was strong enough to prove that "Hans Heiling" can still hold the stage. Ferdinand Leitner's musical direction was committed and vibrant, although his orchestra frequently produced some disconcertingly raw sound. Joerg Zimmermann's sets evoked German Romantic painting to represent nature and peasant surroundings, and scrims and lighting were used to make effective transitions to the spirit world, represented by the paraphernalia of the coming Industrial Revolution.

Unfortunately, Nikolaus Lehnhoff's staging let the side down, relying mainly on a narrow vocabulary of conventional movement of the when-in-doubt-fall-to-your-knees school.

Roland Hermann, a lyric baritone of growing reputation as a liedet singer, sang attractively in the title part, as long as he did not force his voice in Heiling's great outbursts, and he acted with appropriate intensity. Helga Dernesch endowed the Queen of the Earth Spirits with a rich, dramatic tone, and the veteran Martha Moedl displayed formidable dramatic presence — and a surprising amount of voice — as Anna's mother, Gertrud. Renate Lenhart and Werner Goetz, appropriately enough, cut rather lightweight figures as Anna and Konrad.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
				— A—A—A —							
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.24		6.5	6	113	34⅝	34	34¼	
18⅝	14½	AMF	1.24		8.3	6	366	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
25	12⅜	AM Intl	.28		1.3	107	629	16½	15⅝	16	— ¼
9	12¼	APL	1		10.	45	49	10¼	10	10	
42	32½	ARA	1.82		5.4	6	85	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ½
39	22⅜	ASA	2.40e		6.3		572	38¾	37⅝	38½	— ½
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.56		5.3	4	108	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28½	17	AVX s	.25		.9	15	56	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+ ¼
43¾	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.4	14	169	41¾	41	41	— ½
27¾	17½	AcmeC	1.20		4.7	6	23	26½	25¼	25¾	— ⅝
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	32	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
13½	10¾	AdaEx	1.32e		10.		34	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4¼	AdmMl	.20e		4.7	43	43	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
38⅝	30⅜	AMD n				13	193	35⅜	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
36⅜	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80		5.4	5	486	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
28¼	18	Ahmans	1.20		5.8	4	60	20¾	20½	20¾	— ⅛
3½	2	Aileen					153	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
37¼	23½	AirPrd	.80		2.2	11	x48	37	36¼	36⅞	
28¼	16⅜	AirPrf	1.20		4.4	11	36	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ½
17⅜	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.4	6	445	13¼	12⅝	12½	-
8¼	6½	AlaP	pf 8		13.		x450	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
87½	67	AlaP	pf 9		13.		x450	67¼	67	67	— 1
80	64	AlaP	pf 8.28		13.		z300	80	d62½	62½	—1½
15⅝	13¾	Alascos	1.48		11.	8	21	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	15⅜	Aleskin	.80		2.0	29	363	41½	39¾	40¾	+1¼
36	27⅛	Albany s			3.4	8	14	29	28¾	29	
8¾	4¼	Alberto	.36		4.7	9	36	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20		3.1	7	29	39½	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
46¾	32⅜	AlcanA	2.40		5.2	5	131	46⅛	46⅛	46¼	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40a		4.4	6	30	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	128	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
34⅜	20	AlleCp	1.08a		4.1	6	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
28⅞	22	AlgCp	pf 2.86		12.		21	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
29¼	14¼	AlgLud	1.40		5.6	5	104	28⅜	28¼	28½	— ½
45¼	30	AlgLd	pf 3		6.7		11	44¾	44¼	44½	
22⅜	18⅝	AlgLd	pf 2.19		11.		19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅜	AlgPw	1.80		12.	7	484	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅜	AllenGe	s 1		7.8	6	21	14¼	14¼	14¼	
57½	26	Allergn	.60		1.1	20	48	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅜
49½	28⅛	AlldCh			2.4	1	409	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	
13½	10⅝	AlldMnt	.86		7.0	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
22¼	10⅜	AlldPd	.60		3.0	10	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
27½	20⅜	AlldStr	1.60		6.7	5	88	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
38⅝	28⅝	AllisCh			5.7	6	131	35	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	11¼	AllrAu	.44b		4.2	8	30	14¼	14¼	14¼	
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr	.72a		4.8	6	9	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
60½	46¼	Alcoa	2.80		5.1	4	371	54⅝	54½	54¾	+ ⅛
29	13⅛	AmlSug	1		3.6	9	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
45¼	35½	Amax s	1.80		4.1	8	383	44⅞	44	44⅜	+ ⅜
60	45½	Amax	pf 3		5.2		33	58	58	58	+2½
32¾	17¼	Amrce	1.32		5.5	5	64	24¾	23½	24	— ¼
52	31¼	Amrc	pf 2.60		6.7		1	39	39	39	— 1
48¾	25⅛	AHess	1.40b		2.8	5	3338	u49¾	46¾	49½	+2⅜
107½	54¾	AHes	pf 3.50		3.2		58	u109	104	109	+ 6
14⅝	9¼	AmAir	.40		4.1	3	178	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅜	AmAir	wt				164	4	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16	AAir	pf 2.18				14	18	16¼	16½	— ⅛
18¾	12	ABakr	1.20		6.9	8	49	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
67½	47⅜	ABrnds	5.50		7.4	6	104	u67⅞	67¾	67¾	+ ⅜
32¼	23	ABrd	pf1.70		5.3		5	32	32	32	+ ⅛
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		7.7		13	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	32⅝	ABdcst	1.60		4.1	7	924	39½	38⅝	38¾	— ⅞
16	13	ABldM	.78		5.5	6	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	33¾	AmCan	2.90		8.1	5	145	35⅝	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅜	ACon	pf1.75		10.		4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15¼	AsdDG	1.50		7.3	7	54	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Athlone	1.20		6.2	5	17	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
20⅜	16¼	AtCyEl	1.84		11.	7	113	17	17	17⅛	— ⅛
83½	56	AtlRich	2.80		3.5	9	707	80¼	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
277	189½	AtlRc	pf 3		1.1		5	271	270½	270½	— ¼
46½	37¼	AHRc	pf2.75		10.		y30	37½	d37	37	+ ½
99¼	64¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		2.9		4	95½	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
20¼	10	AtlasCp					31	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
41	28½	AutoDis	.64		1.8	15	544	35¾	35¼	35½	— ⅛
29¼	20⅜	AvcoFn	1.20		4.2	3	616	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
58	39⅝	Avco	pf 3.20		5.6		5	57½	56¾	56¾	— ¼
73	49½	Avco	pf 4.20		6.8		3	72	72	72	+1
21½	13½	Avery	.40		3.5	7	328	17½	17	17	— ⅛
26⅝	15¼	Avnet	.80		3.1	7	197	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
56	37¼	Avon	2.80		7.1	9	920	40	39¾	39½	— ⅛
22½	10	Avnln				14	30	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
				— B—B—B —							
63¾	10½	BAV Lia	s2c				11	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
2⅜	1⅛	BT Mfg					14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅜	6¼	Bache	.90a		4.9	7	222	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
58	31	BakrInt	.60		1.1	16	284	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
40½	19⅜	BaldwU	1.20		3.9	6	24	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
28⅜	20⅝	BallCp	1.40		6.0	5	28	23½	23¼	23¼	
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10		.3	25	1260	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
26	21⅛	BaltGE	2.44		11.	6	191	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
28	18¼	BanCal	.92		3.3	6	80	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
19½	12¾	Bandag	.60		3.2	10	1044	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
29⅝	15⅜	BangPnt	.80		2.2	4	15	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	27⅜	BankPf	pf 2		5.8		3	35	34½	34½	+1½
43¼	31⅜	BkNY	2.72		7.7	5	51	35¼	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
16	12⅜	BkaVa	1.16		8.4	4	42	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	24	BnkAm	1.32		4.9	7	1546	27⅜	27¼	27¾	
48⅛	33	BankTr	2.30		8.3	5	245	48¾	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
28	22¾	BkTr	pf2.50		10.		4	24½	24½	24½	
14	7⅜	Banner	.14		1.2	16	517	12	9¾	11¾	+2⅛
58¼	24¾	Barber	1.40		3.4	11	65	47¾	47	47¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	11	BardCR	.36		3.8	9	236	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅜	BarnGp	s.80		4.6	5	65	17¼	17¼	17¼	
20½	19⅜	BarnBk	a 1		5.2	5	78	19⅜	d19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	BarryW	s.52		2.1	13	83	u24½	23½	24¼	+ ⅛
40	23½	Bausch s	1		2.4	12	416	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
49½	35⅜	BauchTrv	.50		1.1	14	193	47¾	46⅝	47¼	
10⅜	3½	BayCoP					106	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
27¾	18¾	BaySt	2.20		8.8	7	11	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
13	9¾	BayksCp	.48		3.8	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
38	26	BearInp	.92		3.1	8	50	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
24¼	19⅜	BeatFd	1.20		5.8	8	778	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
120	105	Beat	pf	4	9.5		10	103	103	103	—1
50¼	41	Beat	pf 3.38		8.0		115	42½	42	42¼	— ⅛
32½	20	BeckM	.32		1.1	17	28	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
36½	27⅜	BechD	.92		2.7	11	351	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
29¼	22	Beech	1		2.0	14	111	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
18	14	Bekar			1.6	1.40	149	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
47¾	24⅜	BelcoP	s 1		2.5	7	60	48⅝	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
38⅜	19¼	Belden	1.40		5.8	5	8	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		5.3	6	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24⅜	14⅝	BellHow	.96		4.0	15	256	23¾	22	23¾	+ 1⅜
13⅜	5⅝	BellInd	.20a		1.6	7	111	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	BellCd	s 1.64				19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
65	36	Bendix	2.84		7.1	6	61	40¼	39¾	40	+ ¼
32¼	22¼	BenfCp	2		7.5	6	135	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
45½	36⅛	Benef	pf4.30		12.		2	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
47½	39½	Benef	pf4.50		13.		z180	37	d35	35	—4½
26½	21	Benef	pf2.50		13.		z600	20½	d20	20	—1
5⅛	2⅜	BengtB				16	1316	u 5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP				13	207	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
29¼	22	BestPd	.24		1.0	8	73	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅝	19½	BethSH	1.40		7.5	3	676	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
44½	31¾	BisThr	.88		2.1	14	38	42¾	41¾	41¾	
33¾	14½	Binney	.92		3.4	12	71	28¾	24¾	25¾	+ ⅜
29¼	16⅜	BisFSL	s.80		2.9	8	341	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
25¼	16¼	BlackDr	.48		3.0	10	225	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
24½	18¾	BlairJn	s 1		5.0	6	202	20	19⅞	20	
25½	13⅜	BlissL	1.10		5.4	6	8	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
27¾	21¼	BlckHR	1.40		6.3	9	33	25½	25¼	25⅜	
35¼	20⅛	BlueB	1.40		5.0	6	313	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	— ⅜
14¾	7⅜	Bluebird	.28		1.9	7	10	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	BobbieBr				5	270	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
57½	37½	Boeing	s 1.40		2.8	7	863	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	— ⅛
40⅜	26⅛	BolseC	1.50		4.4	5	154	34⅜	33¾	34	— ¼
27⅞	24	Borden	1.82		7.5	6	404	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
37¼	26¼	BorgW	2.30		6.4	5	65	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Borrmn	.20a		4.3	8	125	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
24⅜	19⅞	BosEd	2.72		12.	6	247	22½	21¾	21⅜	+ ¼
84½	70⅝	BosE	pf8.88		13.		z410	70¾	d70	70	—2
11¾	9	BosE	pr1.17		12.		35	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
14½	11	BosE	pr1.46		13.		18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
14¾	6¾	Braniff	.20		2.4	10	1125	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
56⅞	23⅞	BraunC	.80		1.4	17	561	56	55⅝	55⅞	
29⅞	24½	BrigSf	1.20a		4.6	8	31	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ¼
38¼	31	BrlsM	1.44		3.9	11	x422	37½	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
44	35½	BrlsM	pf 2		4.8		1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
35¼	17½	BritPet	1.02e		3.3	6	36	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08		7.6	12	45	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.22		9.9	7	27	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
26½	22½	BkyUG	pf2.47		11.		2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
27½	16	BwnSh	1		3.7	6	60	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
19½	8¾	Brown	.30		1.7	5	11	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
28¼	22½	BwnGp	2		7.8	4	102	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅝	BwnFer	.70		4.6	10	233	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
15¾	10⅜	Brnswk	.80		6.0	6	635	13¼	13	13¼	
20¼	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		9.1		14	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
24¾	17½	BrushW	s 1		4.2	8	33	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
25	15⅜	BucyEr	.88		4.4	7	110	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
37¾	24¾	BuffPo	1.80		5.8	7	6	31¼	31	31¼	
16⅛	9¼	Bundy	1		9.8	6	48	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅜	BunkrH	1.96		12.		41	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	14½	BunkR	.84		2.9	8	344	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
31	18⅝	BnkR	pf1.50		5.1		5	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
18½	15	Burlind	1.40		8.2	6	156	17⅛	17	17⅛	
65	35¼	BurlNo	2.10		3.7	5	155	56⅜	55⅝	56½	+ ⅜
7½	5⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		9.2		23	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
58¼	37	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.5		5	52	51¾	51¾	
33⅜	18¼	Burndy	1		3.3	9	5	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
7½	2⅜	BrnsRL				16	230	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
83	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20		2.8	11	197	79¼	78½	78⅝	—1¼
25⅝	14	Butlrin	s.80		3.3	8	13	24½	24⅛	24½	
15	7	Butler			78		127	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
				— C—C—C —							
38¼	27	CBI Ind	s 1a		2.6	14	50	u38¾	37⅞	38½	+ ⅜
54¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80		5.3	8	375	53	52¾	53¾	+ ¼
10⅞	5⅜	CCI				6	249	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
60⅛	30⅜	CIT	2.60		6.1	7	415	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	
42¼	15⅜	CLC	.24		2.9	29	39	8¼	8¼	8¼	
16	10	CNA Fn				4	138	u16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15⅛	CNA pf	1.10		5.5		25	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	CNAI	1.14a		12.		62	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
63¾	48¼	CPC			3	4.9	8	171	61½	60⅝	60⅞	— ⅛
17	14⅛	CP Nat	1.88		12.	9	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
28½	15⅛	CTS	.80		4.3	8	97	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
50	30⅜	CabotC	1.60		3.5	7	12	46½	46	46	— ¼
21⅜	9⅜	Cadence				7	81	17½	16¾	17¼	
36⅛	13¼	Caesars	s			27	1247	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
31½	13¾	Callhn	.50a		1.4	12	441	u32		30¼	— ⅛
7¼	2⅜	CamerB				7	154	4¼	4	4⅛	
28⅝	17	CmRL	s s.60a		2.2		182	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
35⅞	27¾	CamSp	1.90		6.2	7	95	30¾	30¼	30½	— ⅛
27⅜	19⅜	CmpT	1.28		4.2	9	226	26¼	25¾	26¼	
34½	19¼	CdPac	s1.70e				590	33¼	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
29¼	18¼	CanMil	n1.16a		.4	7	29	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
49⅜	36½	CapCits	.20		.4	11	10	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ½
24⅞	18¾	CapHold	1.08		5.5	7	631	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3⅜	Caring	g .10				312	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90		2.7	6	8	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
61	46¼	CaroCO	5		11.		z190	47½	46¼	46¾	—1
8¾	5⅜	CaroFrg	.40		5.4	5	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22½	17¾	CarPw	2.08		11.	6	432	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
28½	22¾	CarP	pf2.67		12.		11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
35⅝	24¾	CarTec	1.90		6.3	6	16	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
13	10¾	CarrGn	1.11e		8.8		8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	16¼	CarsPr	1.10		6.1	7	20	19½	19¼	19½	— ½
20¾	14⅜	CarltHw	1.10		6.4	7	59	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	25½	CarltHw	pf 2		7.1		11	28	28	28	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¼	CarltWal	.48		5.4	8	197	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¼	CascNG	.44		7.4	6	15	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
19	13	CastICk	.80b		5.7	8	171	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
62⅜	49⅛	CatrpT	2.10		3.9	8	309	54⅛	53¾	54⅛	— ⅛
17¾	11¼	CecoCp	.75		5.7	4	10	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
48¾	39⅜	Celanse	3.20		7.0	5	126	45¼	45¼	46	
48¼	39	Celan	pf4.50		11.		4	40	40	40¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅜	Cenco				7	370	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
38¼	16½	Centex	.25		.7	12	53	34	33⅜	34	
16½	12⅜	CenSaW	1.42		10.	6	2491	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	18	CenHud	2.16		12.	6	21	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
17½	14⅜	CentILt	1.70		11.	2	157	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	24	CentILt	pf2.40		11.		2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
14⅛	11½	CentIPS	1.36		11.	6	288	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
49½	39	CenLaE	1.48		3.5	10	241	47¼	47¼	47½	+ ¼
16	12⅝	CeMPw	1.64		13.	6	78	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
14¾	11	CenSava	.84		6.0	7	110	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
28¼	23⅜	CenTel	2		7.8	8	15	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
54¾	25⅛	CentrDat	1b		2.0	16	254	51¼	49½	49⅝	—1¾
8⅜	6¾	CntryTel	.62		7.9	5	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19¾	13⅜	Crt-feed	.90		6.1	11	71	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
24⅜	15¼	CessAir	.80b		3.4	9	96	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
28½	20⅝	Chmpln	1.20		4.5	5	198	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅝	ChmInf	pf1.50		5.2		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
13¾	9	ChamSp	.80		7.9	7	349	10¼	10	10¼	
50	41⅜	ChartCo	.60a			1.7	4	1638	37¼	35¾	—1
45⅜	19¼	ChartCo	wt				720	30½	28½	28¾	— ¼
25½	17¼	ChartCo	pf				23	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
11	7¾	ChasFd	.80e		7.5		63	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
43⅜	28⅝	ChasM	2.40		4.3	5	382	38½	38¼	38⅜	
14½	8¼	Chelsea	.60b		5.8	4	23	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY	3.16		8.7	4	152	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ½
22¾	17½	ChNY	pf1.87		10.		33	18⅜	18¼	18¾	
24⅜	18½	ChesVa	s.84		3.5	9	25	24½	24	24	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅜	ChesPn	1.08		5.0	9	136	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
34¾	25	Chessie	2.52		7.7	6	270	33⅜	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	6⅞	ChiMilw				15	441	17¾	16⅜	16⅜	+1¼
52½	22	ChiMilw	pf				13	35½	34	34	+2
29⅜	22½	ChiPneT	2		8.3	5	23	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
25	21	ConEd	2.44		10.	6	299	24¼	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
18½	12⅜	ConEd	pfA 2.50		12.		9	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
48½	35	ConEd	pf4.65		13.		z10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
50	40	ConEd	pf 5		13.		5	40½	40	40	—

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

3 in OPEC Raise Oil Prices

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Dec. 28 — Iraq, Indonesia and Venezuela, which together produce one quarter of the 13 in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' cartel, today announced price increases of up to 9 percent. Libya was also reported planning a major new boost in its oil prices effective New Year's Day.

After the Iraqi and Indonesian moves were disclosed, Venezuela, as expected, announced that it was raising its base oil price by $2 to $26 per barrel.

Iraq boosted the price of its oil to about $26 a barrel, while Indonesia raised its price to $30.75.

The increases by Libya, the leading pricing "militant" in OPEC for much of this year, were said to range up to $4.50 a barrel. Last week at the OPEC meeting in Caracas, Libya raised prices $3.73, boosting its top price to $30 a barrel, or $6 above the new Saudi benchmark. Sources said the new increase Jan. 1 will push Libya's oil prices to around $34.50 a barrel and possibly higher.

One grade of Libyan oil, the es sider, will definitely be $34.50 a barrel, sources said. Other Libyan grades will be comparably priced they added.

The latest increases could prompt Saudi Arabia to announce a further price increase over the 33 percent boost imposed along with Venezuela and two other OPEC members earlier this month. Saudi Arabia produces nearly one-third of OPEC's oil output of about 30 million barrels a day.

Iraqi Increases

The increase by Iraq, which did not raise prices earlier this month in conjunction with the OPEC meeting in Caracas, had been expected by many observers. The move put Iraq between the moderate Saudis, who are charging $24 for their oil, and the hardline Iranians, who charge $28.50 for oil of a similar grade.

Iraq, the second-largest OPEC oil producer, has raised its crude prices by $4 a barrel in two steps, industry sources said today. The first price hike is for $2 a barrel and is retroactive to Nov. 1. The second boost, also for $2, is retroactive to Dec. 1.

Venezuela

Meanwhile, Venezuela's announced increase raised the price of its oil to a basic average of $26 a barrel, effective Jan. 1, from the $24 set on Dec. 13.

The move by Indonesia puts its price range at $25.45 to $30.75 a barrel. The state-run oil company Pertamina said the new prices would go into effect on Jan. 1, with the increases for various grades of crude oil ranging from 6.04 percent to 10.22 percent.

A spokesman for Pertamina said the Indonesian price raises were in accord with current developments on the world market, although some government figures in Jakarta said the price increases were not high enough. Pertamina made its last price hike on Dec. 17, which represented an average increase of $2 per barrel.

The price of Iraq's leading grade of crude, Basrah light, rises to $25.96 a barrel on Dec. 1 from $21.96 in October. The price of the its Kirkuk grade, which is of slightly higher quality, goes up to $26.18 a barrel from $22.18.

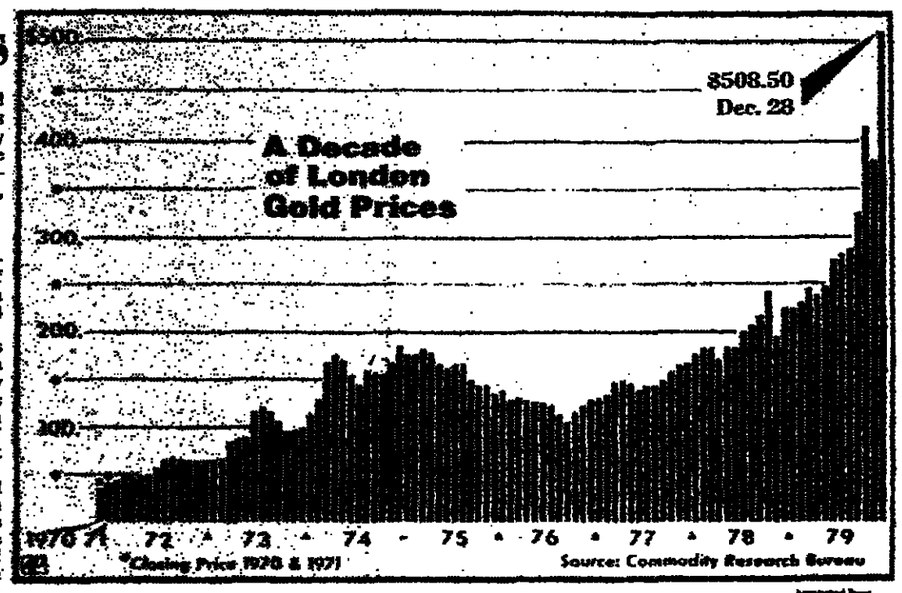
Iran has fixed a price of $28.50 a barrel for its light grade. Professional oil buyers said that Iraq's new prices were likely to encourage Kuwait, another producer in the Gulf, to boost its prices by at least $4 a barrel as well.

The two countries have recently followed similar centrist price policies inside OPEC. Kuwait's price is currently $21.43 a barrel.

Iraq's new prices effectively re-establish a "three-tier" price structure for light crudes in the Gulf. That is because the three main producers have again fixed widely varying prices although their crudes are practically identical in quality.

Sources also said Mexico, which is not an OPEC member but a supplier of about 3 percent of U.S. oil needs, would increase its oil price by 30 percent on Jan. 1 to $32 a barrel.

At the start of December, before the OPEC meeting in Caracas, Saudi Arabia was charging $18 a barrel for its light crude, while Iraq's price was roughly $22 and Iran was at $23.50.



Associated Press

Gold's performance over decade, from 1970 close of $37.38 and 1971's $43.62 to $508.50 Dec. 28.

Gold Weakens To $508.50-Oz.

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 28 — Gold failed to make any further headway today and finished trading here at $508.50 an ounce, off $2.50 from yesterday's close after a record morning fixing of $515 and an afternoon fixing of $512.

In Zurich, where dealings ended at midday, the price of gold finished at a record $516-518, bid and asked, up from $514 yesterday. Dealers there said trading was surprisingly active with widespread demand absorbing completely the supply from profit-takers. Volume, though, was not very large because of end-year reasons.

The main bullish factor for gold remains the escalating price of oil. Zurich dealers agreed. The oil market is too vulnerable to any supply-demand imbalance, and people fear higher oil prices and the inflationary consequences despite an expected decline in demand due to the anticipated world recession, they said.

Dealers cited the political situations in Afghanistan and Iran as factors contributing to the pessimistic sentiment buoying bullion. Many small speculators, afraid of missing the boat, are also beginning to buy gold, one dealer noted.

Sharp overbidding is expected for the International Monetary Fund's auction Jan. 2 of 444,000 ounces which may lead to another record auction price, dealers said.

In the foreign exchange market, the dollar firmed against other major currencies in light trading that was dominated essentially by technical factors. According to one dealer, there was hardly any business generated in Europe from before noon onward.

"Nobody really has had the interest to quote anything. Everybody is hunting around for prices" to square year-end positions, he said, referring to commercial customers.

The thin trading conditions were characterized by wide movements in rates over the day. The dollar traded as low as 1.7180-95 Deutsche marks and nearly reached 1.73 DM before settling to a late figure of 1.7250 DM, up from 1.7158 DM in New York late yesterday.

The dollar traded in a range of 1.5775 to 1.5950 Swiss francs and ended at a widely spread level of 1.5900-1.5925 Swiss francs.



Lord Catto

People in Business

Morgan Grenfell Holdings Ltd. has appointed Lord Catto, chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., chairman, succeeding J.E.H. Collins who will retire. Group Chief Executive G.W. Mackworth-Young will replace Lord Catto as chairman and Deputy Chairman C.R. Reeves will succeed Mr. Mackworth-Young. C.F.M. Rawlinson has been named a deputy chairman.

* * *

Deputy Chairman Helmut Guthardt has been named chairman of London & Continental Bankers Ltd., succeeding Lord Shawcross who will retire.

* * *

Jean Ceron has been named president of Legabax, succeeding Georges Seban.

Economic News Analysis

U.S. Price Controls Still Possible

NEW YORK (AP-DJ) — In a report to clients recently, the consulting firm of Townsend-Greenspan & Co. noted a "growing concern" in the U.S. business community that the Carter administration would try to impose mandatory wage-price controls. Although the firm did not say whether it thought such a move was likely, it did say that there was reason to worry about such a possibility.

With President Carter's announcement of his candidacy for re-election, the Iranian crisis is not all that makes his situation uncomfortable. The nation has been subjected to several Carter anti-inflation programs, and yet the consumer price index is rising, and has been since early this year, at an annual rate of over 13 percent.

Inflation this year has been more severe and more prolonged than in 1974 and is rivaled only by the price upsweep immediately after World War II.

Furthermore, the current inflation is not going to disappear quickly, even if the Federal Reserve follows through on its announced intention, untested as yet by a sharply rising unemployment rate, to slow the growth rate of the nation's money supply.

Inflation Problem

Robert Eggert, who monthly polls more than 40 forecasters, found that last month, well after Fed Chairman Paul Volcker's Oct. 6 anti-inflation program, the economists said they still expect the consumer price index to climb by 10.3 percent next year. They also predicted that the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, would drop by 1 percent next year; a month earlier they had predicted a 1980 decline of only 0.2 percent.

Edward Kennedy, Mr. Carter's rival for the Democratic nomination, has said that the real issue in the campaign is Mr. Carter's management of the economy.

What has the president got going for him? A recession with the worst inflation in more than half a century.

In such circumstances it is not at all unusual for politicians to decide that doing something, almost anything, is better than doing nothing. For all of the rhetoric about voluntary guidelines notwithstanding, "nothing" pretty well sums up what the Carter administration has done about inflation up to now.

So what will the administration do to present an image of action?

People Back Controls

James Tobin, economist and an adviser to President John F. Kennedy, writing in The New York Times last month, said:

"Mandatory controls are politically unthinkable now; only the people support them. As the frustrations of stagflation build up, the establishment too will turn to controls as the lesser evil. They will not work, it is true, without simultaneous doses of [Federal Reserve Chairman Paul] Volcker's remedy, but neither will his medicine succeed without direct measures of disinflation."

Whatever the wisdom of Mr. Tobin's economic analysis, every recent opinion poll has indicated that a majority of the public thinks mandatory wage-price controls would be just the thing.

It is certainly true that controls would do less damage if they were accompanied, as Mr. Tobin suggests, by restrained federal financial policies. But such has not been the case in any of the nation's previous experiments with controls.

Controls have been imposed for the purpose of covering up, temporarily, the price effects of expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. Is there any reason to hope that the government would act differenty this time?

Townsend-Greenspan thinks Mr. Carter might propose controls in his State of the Union message in late January, and the firm thinks Congress, with the entire House and a third of the Senate also up for re-election, would quickly approve. Maybe it will not happen, but it is certainly something to be concerned about.

U.S. Narrows Trade Gap As Energy Imports Drop

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to $1.42 billion in November as the volume of oil imports fell to the lowest level in nearly two years, the Commerce Department reported today.

The November deficit was the lowest since July and followed deficits of $2.02 billion in October and $2.83 billion in September.

Exports, valued at a record $17 billion, were up 1 percent from October's $16.8 billion, while imports fell 2.3 percent to $18.4 billion in November from $18.9 billion in October.

Most of the improvement in the trade balance was credited to the sharp drop in petroleum imports. Crude oil and refined-product imports totaled 219.6 million barrels in November, down 20 percent from October and the lowest level since imports of 218.8 million barrels in December 1977. The value of the imported oil was down 19 percent from October at $5.1 billion.

A Commerce Department analyst noted that oil imports had risen sharply in September and October. "My guess is that they [U.S. oil companies] didn't have much storage space left and cut back on imports," he said.

He added that such an inventory buildup could have been expected in advance of the meeting earlier this month among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In the first 11 months of this year, the deficit has narrowed to a seasonally adjusted $21.49 billion from $26.79 billion a year earlier. The United States expects to end the year with a $23.4 billion trade deficit, down from last year's $28.5 billion deficit.

The U.S. trade deficit with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries narrowed to a seasonally adjusted $2.42 billion in November after widening to $3.22 billion in October.

The trade gap with Japan widened to $744.6 million from $731.3 million.

The U.S. surplus with Western Europe decreased to an adjusted $1.62 billion from $1.75 billion in October.

Big Board Prices Lower; M-1 Drops $500 Million

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 — New York Stock Exchange prices closed lower today as investors awaited President Carter's statement on Iran and Afghanistan.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.19 to 838.91 and declines led advances by a small margin as volume rose to about 34 million shares.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply fell $500 million in the latest week to $379.6 billion. The latest four weeks average was $379.4 billion, a 2.8-percent rise compared with the 13 weeks previously. M-2 rose $700 million to $947.2 billion and the average for the four weeks was $945.6 billion, up 7.1 percent from the previous quarter.

The Fed also issued a corrected version of its weekly banking data and said figures issued yesterday were erroneous throughout. Under the corrected figures, commercial and industrial loans rose $2.7 billion on the week and $22.5 billion on the year to $154.32 billion.

On the Big Board, Biscayne Federal gained 1⅜ to 27⅝. It said Federal Savings & Loan Insurance association has told Empire Gas Co. it intends to approve Empire's application to buy up to 24.9 percent of Biscayne's stock. Empire gained ¼ to 29.

Leesona, gained 1⅜ to 27⅝. Walco National Corp. of New York now holds about 22 percent of Leesona's outstanding capital stock. Leesona said Walco paid up to $30 a share for the stock.

IBM eased ¼. It is raising purchase prices for some word-processing systems by 7 percent and for some data-processing equipment by 5 percent.

In other developments, Shareholders of Winn's Stores approved the merger of the variety store chain into Heinrich Bauer Verlag, a West German publishing concern, for about $50 million. Under the transaction, Winn's shareholders will receive $19.80 cash for each share of Winn's stock.

N. Bunker Hunt and W. Herbert Hunt, wealthy Dallas oil men and investors, have bought an estimated 3 percent interest in Bache Group Inc., sources at the securities-firm holding company disclosed. A spokesman for the Hunt brothers confirmed that they purchased a stake in Bache "for investment purposes only."

McDonnell Douglas extended a legal feud with Northrop by filing a $100 million countersuit against Northrop over the building and sales of McDonnell Douglas' F-18 fighter aircraft. Earlier, Northrop sued McDonnell Douglas alleging it violated portions of a work agreement.

National Gypsum said it has agreed in principle to sell its cement division to General Dynamics Corp. based on book value of approximately $100 million.

Non-OPEC Oil Supplies Expected to Rise

By Roz Liston

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The Western consuming nations should have enough oil to fuel automobiles, heat homes and run their industries next year because world demand is declining and oil production in countries that are not members of the oil cartel is expected to increase.

"There is no reason that the West should not have an adequate and abundant supply of crude oil in 1980," said Joseph Tovey, a New York investment banker specializing in energy. "Any shortages will be the result of purely political decisions rather than physical problems."

Although the oil cartel — the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — failed to agree in late December on a uniform world oil price for 1980, the 13-nation cartel appears determined to control prices by keeping production in balance with demand.

"This strategy assumes that high oil revenues are more productively achieved by reducing oil production and thereby causing prices to rise than by expanding production in order to increase market share," according to Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc., the research arm of the U.S. oil industry.

PIRFI Predicts

Nevertheless, PIRFI predicted that the United States and other consuming countries that rely heavily on oil imports would not face serious shortages in 1980 — barring unforeseen supply disruptions in producing nations.

Even though the United States has lost about 700,000 barrels a day of Iranian crude and refined products — or 9.5 percent of U.S. oil imports — under the Iranian oil cutoff, analysts said that total world supplies would not be affected as long as Iran sells that oil to other buyers.

"We expect world oil demand to decline by between 0.5 percent and 1 percent in 1980, which translates into a drop of 250,000 to 500,000 barrels a day," said PIRFI's Dr. Gary Ross.

The non-Communist world consumed an average of 51.5 million barrels a day in 1979, up roughly 1 percent from 1978. The United States used about 18.2 MBD — or 35 percent of the free world's oil supplies — in 1979.

Official Ceilings

The United States, which enjoyed relatively cheap fuel prices until 1979, is expected to make the biggest contribution to next year's projected decline in global oil demand. Other consuming nations have agreed to follow the U.S. lead and impose official ceilings on their annual oil imports.

Analysts said the slowdown in U.S. economic activity that began in the second quarter, the reduced availability of petroleum products under the federal government's allocation system, and rising retail prices cut U.S. oil consumption by 2.3 percent in the March-June period.

The trend shows every sign of continuing. U.S. gasoline demand fell by about 7 percent in the second half of 1979 and preliminary data indicated a significant decline in the use of home-heating oil and industrial fuel.

"The impact of higher prices on U.S. consumption is going to accelerate after the first of the year when President Carter's decision to decontrol domestic crude oil prices really bites," a spokesman for Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said.

"The West also is going into 1980 in a very good stock position relative to demand," Mr. Ross said, with petroleum inventories at comfortable levels around the world.

"While demand is going to be down next year, non-OPEC production is expected to rise by 800,000 barrels a day in Mexico, the North Sea, Malaysia and elsewhere," he said.

"Thus, the West's oil requirements from OPEC will be reduced from what they were in 1979."

OPEC produced an average of 30.9 million barrels a day in 1979, or 63 percent of the oil in the noncommunist world. The United States, which imported 44 percent of its oil needs in 1979, bought about 19 percent of OPEC's oil.

PIRFI has forecast that OPEC's 1980 production would range between 28.3 MBD at the lower end and 32 MBD under the most optimistic circumstances — a spread of 3.7 million barrels a day.

If OPEC lowered its production to 28.3 MBD next year, "world oil supplies will not be adequate to meet demand," PIRFI said. "On the other hand, if all of the volume is available, a modest surplus will exist throughout the year."

After the December OPEC meeting ended without an accord on pricing or production levels, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani forecast an oil glut early in 1980.

Saudi Arabia, America's largest foreign oil supplier and OPEC's biggest producer, has pledged to continue pumping 9.5 million barrels a day — 1 million barrels above its official ceiling — at least through March 1980.

Iraq, another large OPEC producer, has indicated it will raise its production by perhaps as much as 500,000 barrels to 4 MBD next year.

Offsetting Reductions

The high Saudi and Iraqi production levels should offset planned reductions in output announced by Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela — major U.S. suppliers — and Kuwait, which exports its oil to Europe and Japan.

"There will be extra oil at least through the first half of 1980," the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly spokesman said. "On the demand side of the equation, the worldwide recession, conservation measures and higher prices could cut consumption in the consuming nations by 1 million barrels a day."

William Randol, senior petroleum analyst at Salomon Brothers, said that if world demand falters, OPEC production at current levels would produce a glut.

"But any glut would be short-lived," he warned.

"The major unknown is what individual OPEC members would do in the face of too much supply vis-a-vis demand," Mr. Randol said. "The rest of OPEC doesn't like Saudi Arabia's extra 1 million barrels a day, which could accelerate the tendency for other cartel members to cut back their production."

Mr. Randol also said that small cartels within OPEC could begin popping up next year.

"If Saudi Arabia wants to be

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Commentary

Key Lesson for the West: Stick Together Like OPEC

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP) — The recent meeting in Caracas on the "right" price range for OPEC oil should not disguise the key fact. The Iranian revolution has confirmed as reality the basic theoretical underpinning of the original formulation of the cartel.

By controlling production, and reducing it when necessary, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can raise prices. When Iran cut its exports from 5 million barrels a day to 2.5 million, and doubled its prices, it translated theory into a fact that the whole world, including its OPEC partners, could see.

Less means more — that is what the Iranian revolution demonstrated to a world still hooked on normal "free market" economics.

What Matters

It matters little that the Caracas session of OPEC oil ministers had so much trouble agreeing on the precise "shakedown" figures that will be quoted to buyers. As a minimum, official OPEC prices will be at a low of about $24 a barrel (100 percent higher than the $12 price at the end of 1978), and the upper end of the range will be somewhere around $30 a barrel, or 150 percent higher.

In the spot market — where perhaps 25 percent of OPEC's oil now is marketed to get even more money from the rich nations that can afford it — prices run about double the official schedule.

So a conservative guess is that oil prices for the first few months of 1980 will average about 125 percent higher than the end of 1978. This, of course, is the same oil that sold for $2 a barrel in 1972, when it cost the Arabs about a thin dime per barrel to pump it out of the sands. Today, it costs perhaps 20 cents to 30 cents a barrel to produce.

Economic Effects

The economic effects, to put it calmly, are staggering. For the industrial as well as the less-developed world, there is another real recession in store, with inflation continuing in the double digits.

For the United States, the anticipated 1980 economic downturn will deepen, and the need for gasoline rationing gets more crucial every day. Treasury Department officials calculate that if the United States continues to import 8 million barrels a day, its total oil bill in 1980 will be a staggering $80 billion — up from $60 billion in 1979.

By the time the price-effects are fully played out, the 1981 figure would see at least a $100 billion U.S. price tag for imported oil. It is worthwhile remembering, perhaps, that in 1972, the U.S. cost of the same amount of imported oil was under $5 billion.

Supply Stranglehold

Yet, for all of the price effects (including a new push on interest rates), it cannot be stressed too strongly that the most serious result is OPEC's stranglehold on supply. Before the first oil price shock in 1973, it was assumed that OPEC production in the 1980s would increase about 30 percent from about 31 million barrels a day to nearly 40 MBD.

A major portion of that increase was to come from Saudi Arabia, which then was producing about 8.5 MBD, and was expected to go as high as 14 to 15 MBD in the mid-1980s.

'Iranian Lesson'

But the Saudis cannot ignore the Iranian lesson: You earn more from less. Moreover, their conservation policy reduces the risk of holding even more dollars that may be depreciating, or having their assets frozen by the United States.

President Carter's freeze of Iranian assets also may lead OPEC members to believe it could happen to them, and thus regard oil in the ground as truly more valuable than paper money in somebody else's bank.

The Western world's only effective bargaining tool remains the same one it has refused to use before — a willingness to act together, and force OPEC to recognize the interdependence of the world. The West needs OPEC oil — an expanded supply of it — for the next 10 or 15 years, and OPEC needs a healthy West.

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EQUIPMENT OF A NEW DISPATCHING COMPLEX
REMINDER
1) The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz is in the process of soliciting international bids for the realization of a new dispatching complex, necessary for the supervision and the teleguidance of the following:
a) National network of production and transportation of electric energy.
b) Network of electric distribution in the Tunis area.
2) Contractors wishing to submit their bids are invited to forward their application with all references, before January 10, 1980, at the:
SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ
Equipment Department
38, Rue Kemal Ataturk,
Tunis (Tunisia)
Telephone: 243.522 - Telex: TN 12020.
3) Constructors approved by the STEG will receive their notification and may withdraw tender files as of January 28, 1980.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24¾	14⅞	PrimeC s		20	596	u25⅛	24½	24⅞+	⅛
14	8⅝	PrimMt s		14	66	13	12½	13	
89¾	70¼	ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	562	74½	73⅞	74 —	⅜
13¾	10⅜	PrdRsh s		10	24	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
28	18⅝	Proler 1.40	5.5	4	16	25½	25¼	25½—	¼
17⅛	12⅞	PSvCol 1.60	12.	10	417	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
23½	18	PSCol pf2.10	12.		5	18½	18⅛	18¼—	¼
27	22	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	154	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	
39	30	PSIn pf 3.50	11.		z240	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜+	⅜
21⅛	15	PSvNH 2.12	14.	5	272	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	
26⅝	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z1670	20⅝	20⅜	20¾—	⅛
27¼	20¾	PSNH pf2.81	13.		55	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
21½	17⅜	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	129	18⅝	17⅞	18 —	⅜
22¾	18⅝	PSvEG 2.20	12.	6	701	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
14¾	11⅝	PSEG pf1.40	12.		10	12	12	12	
48½	35	PSEG pf4.30	11.		z300	38	38	38	
56½	40½	PSEG pf5.05	12.		z950	42⅝	41¾	42 —	½
58¼	44	PSEG pf5.28	12.		z10	45	45	45 —	1
24	18⅛	PSEG pf2.17	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26½	20⅛	PSEG pf2.43	12.		11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
115	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z40	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
86	66½	PSEG pf7.70	12.		z100	65½	d65	65 —	1½
86	65½	PSEG pf7.80	11.		z1520	68½	67⅞	67⅞—	⅜
83⅞	64	PSEG pf7.52	12.		z4200	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝—	⅜
81½	63	PSEG pf7.40	12.		z160	63⅛	63⅝	63⅝—	⅞
104	81¾	PSEG pf9.62	12.		z120	84½	83½	83½—	1
11⅜	5⅝	Publick		9	137	8	7⅞	7¾—	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Pueblo		4	93	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	PR Cem		3	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17½	13⅝	PgSPL 1.64	12.	8	155	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
43½	29⅝	Pullmn 1.80	4.8	7	87	37½	37	37⅛—	½
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	8.4	7	125	15½	15⅛	15¼	
24	18⅝	Purex pf1.35	6.8		1	20	20	20 —	½
9¾	3½	PuritnFa			242	6½	6	6⅜+	⅜
35¾	24	Purolir 1.36	4.8	7	13	28½	28⅝	28½—	¼
30⅛	22	QuakO 1.40	5.0	7	46	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
18	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.1	10	354	16⅛	15¾	15¾—	⅜
33	18⅝	Quanex s1.12	4.4	8	18	25⅞	25½	25⅝—	⅜
10⅛	6⅛	Questor .20	3.0	11	135	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
23	19	QuestrpfA 2	9.8		1	20½	20½	20½	
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .28	2.9	6	49	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
28¼	21⅛	RCA 1.60	7.2	6	765	22⅜	22¼	22⅜—	¼
62¾	48⅛	RCA pf 4	8.0		21	50¼	49½	50 —	¾
12½	8½	RLC s .48	4.0	5	41	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
13	7⅝	RTE .65	7.9	5	127	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
12¾	10	RalsPur .58	5.4	9	408	10⅞	10⅜	10¾—	⅛
14¼	7	Ramad .12e	1.4	18	1144	8⅝	8⅛	8½—	⅛
23	12¾	Ranco .84	6.0	5	86	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
24¼	13¾	RapAm .80e	3.7	5	1015	21⅞	21½	21¾—	¼
20½	18	RapA pfC 3	15.		3	20	20	20	
37	20⅝	Raybt 1.60b	7.2	5	17	22½	22⅜	22¼—	⅛
21⅞	12⅝	Raymdint 1	5.9	5	122	17	16⅞	17 +	½
66⅝	42½	Raythn 2	3.0	11	256	66⅝	66⅛	66½—	⅛
45⅞	19⅝	ReadBat .80	1.9	15	66	42½	41½	42⅛+	⅞
29⅝	27¾	ReadBat wi			5	28⅝	28⅝	28¾+	1
16⅛	10⅝	RitRef 1.57e	15.	7	31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	4½	Redmn .14e	1.5	7	229	9⅝	9	9¼—	⅛
10¼	7¼	ReeceCp .60	7.5	6	65	8⅛	8	8	
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.0	4	61	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
16½	10⅞	ReichCh .74	6.3	12	63	12	11¾	11¾—	¼
59⅞	33⅝	RelGp 2	3.4	6	98	59	58	58¾+	¼
26	20	RelG pf 2.60	13.		7	20⅝	20½	20½	
27½	22½	Relin pf2.68	12.		3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.2	5	259	6¼	6	6¼	
30	16	RepCp .60b	2.4	4	70	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+	⅝
25⅛	13⅞	RepFnS s 1	5.1	4	17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	RepMtg			38	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
31	22½	RepStl 2a	8.3	3	237	24⅝	24	24 —	¼
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.7	7	391	27½	26⅝	27¼+	½
34⅝	10¾	ResvOil .30	.9	15	856	u34½	34⅝	34½+	¼
50¼	19¼	RsOil pf1.75	3.5		130	u50⅝	50⅛	50⅝+	⅜
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.0	10	109	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞+	⅜
17⅜	11½	Revere		3	85	15⅛	14⅞	15	
54⅞	44⅛	Revlon 1.56	3.5	11	694	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞—	¼
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.1	6	104	14½	13⅞	14½+	½
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.8	6	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	¼
36	33¼	Reynin s		7	303	34⅝	33⅞	34	
50¾	46	Reyln pf4.10	8.7		14	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
39⅝	28⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	6.7	4	400	32⅞	32⅝	32¾+	⅜
80½	59	ReyM pf4.50	6.6		21	68	67	68	
35	17⅛	RichCo 1.30	5.1	6	34	25¼	24⅝	25⅛+	1
27	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	4.9	7	113	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	⅜
19⅞	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	8.5	5	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
38⅝	25⅝	RioGron 1	3.4	5	143	29⅝	29	29¼+	¼
20	13⅜	RioGr pf .80	5.3		73	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛—	⅛
27⅞	18⅞	RiteAid .65	2.4	10	295	27	26⅝	27 +	½
22¼	16½	Robshw 1.30	7.6	6	69	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
33⅞	26⅛	Robtsn 1.90	6.4	5	23	29⅝	29⅜	29¾+	½
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.5	8	363	9	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅝	14½	RochG 1.48	9.9	7	100	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
20⅝	16	RochTl 1.68	9.0	7	7	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 1		6	74	16½	16⅛	16½	
46¾	34¼	Rockwl 2.60	5.4	7	208	u47⅝	47¼	47¼+	1
114½	85½	Rkint pf4.75	4.1		1	u115½	115½	115½+	3½
41½	30⅝	Rkint pf1.35	3.2		6	u42½	42	42 +	1
48½	31½	RohmH 2	4.2	7	21	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛+	1⅛
19¼	11¼	Rohrind		4	183	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
31¾	16¼	Rollins .72	2.6	12	192	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
45½	28⅝	Rolm s		24	57	42¼	41½	42 +	½
4⅛	2½	Ronson			45	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.9	5	83	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅞	13⅝	Rorer .84	4.9	9	227	17½	17⅛	17¼—	⅜
51¼	15⅝	Rosario .80a	1.6	16	388	50⅝	50½	50⅝+	⅜
45	18	Rowan .10	.2	17	127	42¼	41½	42 +	½
16⅞	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	7.0	19	71	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
80⅝	60⅛	RoylD 5.53e	7.0	3	389	78⅝	78¼	78⅝+	1
30½	21¾	Rubbrm .92	3.2	10	30	29¼	28⅞	28¾—	¼
11⅛	8¼	RussTog .88	8.7	5	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15¼	RyanH 1.20	5.5	7	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.1	7	33	24⅜	24½	24½	
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35f	3.8	10	632	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.7	4	161	23⅛	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
27⅜	15⅝	SPSTec .64	2.4	7	29	26⅝	26¼	26⅜+	⅜
64¾	31	Sabine .56	1.0	36	178	59½	58⅞	58⅞—	1
25⅞	8⅜	Safedin .32	1.3	18	95	24⅞	24¼	24⅜—	¼
44	33⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.5	6	75	34⅝	34⅜	34½—	⅛
11⅞	7½	SagaCp .44	4.8	30	40	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
37⅞	22½	SJoMn 1.40	3.9	9	242	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
13¼	10	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	30	10⅝	10⅜	10¼	
11¼	8⅝	SPaul 1.03e	11.		132	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	6.5	6	88	30⅞	30½	30⅝	
7⅝	5¼	Salant .40	7.1	7	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5	Sambos			1941	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	⅜
15⅝	13	SDieGs 1.52	12.	8	278	13⅛	d12¾	13⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12½	SJuanR 1.45f	9.6	12	67	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
36¼	16¼	Sanders .50	1.4	15	229	35½	35¼	35⅜	
55½	29½	SFelnd 2.60	5.0	7	100	52½	52⅛	52⅜+	⅜
15¼	8½	SFeln pf .50	3.5		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
37⅝	18¼	SFelnf .72	2.1	59	281	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜+	½
17⅝	13⅛	SgtWel .88	5.3	8	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
9¼	6¼	SaulRE			33	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6½	SavASlp		12	81	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
13⅝	8¼	SavOnD .50	5.1	7	73	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
11½	9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	11.	7	78	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
14	11	SavE A 1.34	12.		10	11⅛	11¼	11¼—	⅛
12¼	9⅞	SavE pf1.28	12.		5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19¾	12½	Savin .70	4.7	3	300	15⅝	15	15 —	⅜
9¼	4⅝	Saxon		11	239	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			65	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
35¼	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.7	8	716	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	¼
13⅝	7⅞	Schlitz .30f			780	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
100⅞	66¾	Schlmb s1.10	1.2	20	588	94⅞	94⅛	94¼—	⅛
40½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	112	36½	36	36⅛—	⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1.08	4.3	7	14	25⅛	25	25	
5⅞	3½	ScottLad .05e	1.0	7	31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	8.0	5	238	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
26⅞	16⅛	ScottF .80	3.1	9	42	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
20⅞	13⅝	ScottP .92	4.9	5	452	19	18⅞	18⅞	
19¾	10⅛	Scottys .40	2.2	10	23	18	17⅞	17⅞	
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.7	5	85	17¾	17½	17½—	¼
10⅞	7½	Scudder		19	30	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	10.		12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
13¾	9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	15.		40	10¼	10	10	
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.6	5	189	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
32⅝	24½	SeabCL 2.20	7.5	4	111	29⅝	29⅛	29½—	⅛
18¼	10	SeaWA .30f		8	197	10½	10⅜	10½	
31⅞	24⅛	Seafst 1.12	3.9	7	15	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅜
42¼	27¼	Seagrm 1.10	2.7	13	138	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝+	⅜
23	13⅝	Seagrv .27e	1.4	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.5	10	49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
32⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.8	6	8	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	¼
20	11½	SearleG .52	2.7	12	1135	19⅝	18⅞	19 +	⅛
21⅞	17⅞	Sears 1.28	7.1	7	3042	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
9⅝	4½	Seatrain			1022	7⅜	6½	7 +	½
34⅞	25¾	SecPac n1.80	6.3	5	224	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜+	⅛
62½	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.2	100	26	57⅜	57½	57⅜+	⅛
14	8	SeigLt 1.20	14.	6	52	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpint .34	3.7	5	16	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
14½	7⅛	Shaksor .52	3.9	9	24	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
18¼	12⅝	Shaklee .80	5.6	4	255	14½	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
43⅝	22¼	Shapell .15	.4	5	3	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞+	⅛
20¼	8⅞	ShearL .48b	2.3	5	165	u21	20⅝	21 +	⅜
59¾	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	4.4	8	114	54½	54	54⅛—	⅛
33¾	27	ShellT s1.27f	11.	4	7	30¼	29⅝	30⅛+	¼
11⅞	7⅝	ShelGlo .70	8.8	4	136	8	7⅞	8	
17⅞	13	ShelG pf1.35	10.		35	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
15¾	11⅝	ShelG pf1.40	12.		6	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
28⅞	19⅝	Shrwin .15e	.6	15	78	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	¼
53½	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.0		z200	49	49	49 +	½
14¼	12	SlerPac 1.34	11.	7	25	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
41	19⅝	Signal 1	2.5	8	526	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝—	⅜
38½	29	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	21	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.0	11	156	14⅛	14	14 —	½
13¾	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.9	11	533	9½	9¼	9½	
16⅛	7½	Singer .50i			1252	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
33¾	23⅝	Singr pf3.50	14.		49	24½	24	24¼—	⅜
12¾	9¼	Skyline .48	4.1	7	275	11⅜	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	8.4	3	52	17	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
73¾	42¾	Smithin 1.12	1.6	13	39	68⅞	68⅛	68¾+	½
63	38¾	Smitkin s1.44	2.3	17	210	63	62¼	62¾+	⅜
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.5	9	39	28⅝	28⅛	28¼—	⅛
22¼	17¼	Smucker 1.10	5.2	7	3	21	21	21 —	⅛
29	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.0	13	42	27⅜	27	27 —	⅜
10⅝	6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.3	22	227	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21½	16½	SoaLin s1.79f	9.0	8	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅜
5⅛	2⅛	SoAtlFn			71	3½	3¼	3⅛	
18	14½	SCrEG 1.68	11.	8	125	14⅝	d14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
27	20½	SCrE pf2.50	12.		1	20½	20½	20½	
21⅝	16¾	SoJerin 1.74	8.2	8	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
58⅞	32⅛	Soutdwn .60	1.1	7	35	55⅛	55⅛	55¼+	¼
17	12⅛	SoetBk .88	6.1	5	69	14⅝	14½	14½—	¼
9⅝	6⅛	SoetPS s.07e	.7	6	33	u 9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅝	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	5	x582	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	¼
14⅛	11	SouthCo 1.54	14.	8	1728	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
19⅞	16⅞	SoinGE 1.52	8.5	7	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
55⅛	31½	SoNRes 1.50	2.8	10	131	54⅝	53½	53⅝+	⅛
41	33⅝	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	28	35	34⅝	34½—	⅛
37⅛	25	SouPac 2.60	7.6	5	112	34⅝	34	34 +	⅜
58⅛	45	SouRy 3.20	5.9	5	194	54⅝	53⅝	54 +	⅜
29⅝	24½	SoRy pf2.60	11.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
35	19⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	5.8	8	14	33⅛	32⅝	33	
32	25⅛	Soutind .84b	2.9	8	50	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
63⅝	34¼	SouRoyl s		28	49	58	57½	57¾—	⅛
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.2	6	210	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
25⅝	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	5.7	7	52	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝—	⅛
24	11⅞	SwtFore .40	2.6	4	361	15⅝	15½	15½	
13¼	10	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	11.	8	140	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
28¼	11	Sparton .80	3.3	8	18	25	24½	24½—	⅜
37½	20¼	SpectPh		20	141	u38⅛	36	38⅛+	3
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.7	5	28	15	14⅞	14⅞	
35¼	30	SperHupf 3	9.7		1	31	31	31	
52⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.1	7	142	50¼	50	50⅛+	⅛
19¾	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.3	5	109	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.60	7.0	7	405	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.0	14	380	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
16¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	4.7	8	35	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
33	16½	Staley 1	3.2	17	77	31½	31⅛	31½+	⅜
27⅞	21⅛	StBrnd 1.48	5.6	9	144	26⅝	26⅛	26½+	⅜
48½	36½	StBr pf3.50	9.2		z410	39	37½	38 —	1
28⅛	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.5	9	125	25½	24	25⅛+	1⅛
18¾	11½	StdMotA .64	5.1	5	132	12½	12¼	12½	
62½	44⅞	StOilCl 3.20	5.7	6	785	56⅞	56	56⅛+	⅛
85⅞	53½	StOInd 3	3.8	8	604	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛	
93	40	StOilOh 1.60	1.8	12	259	88⅝	87½	88 +	½
12⅜	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.0	4	x16	10⅛	10	10 +	¼
19½	14⅝	Standex .80	4.9	6	26	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
46	22⅜	StanW 1.24	2.9	10	264	43⅝	42½	42½—	⅜
33	23½	Starret 1.48	4.5	6	5	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		10	265	5	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
11	9	StaMSe 1.05a	12.		104	9⅝	d 8⅝	8⅞—	⅜
25	17¼	StaufCh s1.10	4.9	8	456	22⅞	22½	22½	
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.2	6	77	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
11¼	9	Sterchl .68	6.7	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp .66	9.1	10	27	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
21⅞	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.1	11	858	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.4	7	160	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
16½	13	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6	4	x176	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	½
41⅝	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.9	7	151	33⅛	32⅝	32½—	1⅛
37⅝	23⅛	StokVC 1.48	5.9	6	36	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
12¼	9½	StokVCpf 1	10.		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
50¾	37⅜	StoneW 2.75b	6.3	9	2	44	44	44	
29⅝	10⅝	StanCon .60	2.5	9	105	24⅜	24	24 —	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	StanShp 1.20	7.9	4	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s		11	1225	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
26⅞	21⅜	Storer s .72	2.9	10	62	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜+	⅛
17⅛	13	StrideRit 1.08	8.3	5	100	13½	13	13 —	¼
4⅝	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.2	7	52	4	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅛	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.0	8	184	36⅛	34½	36 +	1⅜
27	23	SunChm s.60	2.2	6	14	u27¼	27	27	
28⅛	18⅝	SunEl .60	2.6	10	31	23½	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
72⅞	41⅝	SunCo 3	4.3	7	195	70⅝	69⅞	70 +	¼
75½	43	SunC pf 2.25	3.1		5	73⅛	72¼	72¾+	1¼
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	8.4	5	643	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
40	20½	Sundstr 1.20	3.1	10	74	38⅝	38	38⅛+	¼
96¾	54	Sunds pf3.50	3.8		4	92½	92½	92½	
29½	9⅝	SunsM .40	1.3	16	675	u29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	½
23½	15⅝	SuprVal .66	2.8	10	54	u23⅛	23½	23⅜+	½
141	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	17	219	130⅞	129	130⅞+	1
19¾	11½	SupmkG .48	2.9	6	143	16⅝	15⅞	16½+	½
40	23½	Supm pf1.30	3.9		1	33½	33½	33½+	1
8⅛	3⅛	Supscp			222	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
24½	18½	Swank 1.40a	7.1	5	42	19¾	19½	19¾+	⅛
24¾	15⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.6	8	168	16⅝	16	16¼	
40	27¼	Sybrn pf2.40	8.0		13	31	30	30 —	3
		— T—T—T —							
22⅛	11¼	TRE s 1	4.7	10	352	21½	20⅝	21⅜+	1
41⅞	33⅛	TRW 2	5.2	6	197	38½	37⅞	38⅜—	⅛
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.2		1	84¼	84¼	84¼+	½
79	63⅞	TRW pr4.50	6.3		6	71	70	71	
35	18¼	TaftBrd .76	2.2	10	925	35	34⅝	34⅞—	⅜
11¼	1⅝	Talcott			31	8¼	8¼	8½+	⅛
12½	7⅝	Talley 1	13.	8	127	8⅛	8	8	
12⅝	8⅝	Talley pf 1	11.		52	8⅝	d 8⅝	8¾—	⅛
19¾	15⅝	TampE 1.44	8.2	8	35	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
32	17⅝	Tandy		9	294	31⅝	31	31¼	
6⅞	3⅜	Tandycft n		4	89	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
22½	9⅞	Tchncolr .72	3.3	7	153	22⅛	21½	21⅞—	¼
18⅛	10⅞	Technicn		14	51	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
64	46⅞	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	32	61	61	61	
18	7⅛	Telcom .70	5.7	4	72	12⅝	12⅛	12½—	¼
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c			36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
154½	95¾	Teledn 9.92f	7.3	5	296	138⅞	136⅛	136⅝—	1⅝
24¼	12	Telprmt		21	442	23	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
7⅝	3¼	Telex		23	1497	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛+	¼
41½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.2	8	714	39	38⅝	38⅝+	⅜
88¾	72½	Tenc pr 7.40	9.8		52	75⅝	74⅞	75¼—	1
37¼	14½	Teradyn		17	284	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
20⅝	7⅝	Pesoro		5	468	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
35	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	6.5		69	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
32⅛	23½	Texaco 2.16	7.4	5	1773	29½	29⅛	29¼—	⅛
45¾	35½	TexCm 1.60	3.5	x	159	45⅛	45	45⅛—	⅛
69⅞	33⅝	TexEst 2.70	4.0	10	220	67⅝	66	66⅞—	⅛
28⅞	24⅛	TxET pf2.87	11.		7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29	22⅝	TexGT s1.46	5.3	8	65	27⅝	27	27½+	½
24½	16¼	Texind .60	2.6	5	7	22⅝	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
101	78	Texinst 2	2.3	12	110	88	87⅝	87¾	
20⅛	6⅝	Texint			485	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
65¾	32	TexOGs .48	.8	13	125	60¼	59⅝	60	
31½	30	TexOG wi			5	30⅛	30⅛	30¼—	¼
93	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.5	33	4	90	90	90	
20⅛	16⅝	TexUtil 1.64	9.2	7	839	18	17⅞	17⅞	
35⅝	18⅝	Texsglf 1.20	3.4	12	106	35⅝	35	35⅝	
56½	35¼	Texglfpf 3	5.4		16	56½	55⅝	56	
11¼	3⅛	Texfi Ind			129	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
29⅝	22¾	Textron 1.80	6.9	6	1282	26⅝	26	26⅛+	⅛
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.2		11	28⅝	28⅝	28¾+	¼
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	5.9		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
49	29¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.3	7	58	47	46½	47 +	¼
46¾	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	11	11	41⅝	41⅝	41½—	½
13¾	8½	Thomln .56b	5.5	5	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
28⅛	20⅝	ThmJW 1.80	6.5	7	47	28	27⅞	27⅞	
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .66	5.0	9	85	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
35½	20	Tidwatr .90	2.8	12	48	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅜
27¾	16½	Tigerint .80	4.2	5	245	19½	18⅞	19 —	⅛
49⅝	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	3.5	9	42	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛+	⅛
35¼	26½	TimI pfB1.57	4.6		195	34⅛	34	34	
37½	28	TimesM 1.44	3.9	8	893	36¾	36¼	36½+	⅛
63½	47	Timkn 3a	5.8	6	50	51½	50⅝	51½+	⅜
34	20	ToddSh		6	149	u35⅝	33¾	35¼+	2
25⅝	15	Tokheim .60	3.1	9	78	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	
23⅝	17⅜	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	84	18½	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
24½	18	TolEd pf2.36	13.		34	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
22½	16½	TolEd pf2.21	13.		11	17	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅝	8⅛	TonkaCp		22	65	13⅛	12⅝	12½—	⅜
11¾	8½	ToolRol .40b	4.4	6	23	9	9	9	
29⅝	18¼	ToroCo .88	3.7	8	58	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
30⅛	18⅝	ToyRUs n		13	664	29⅝	28⅞	29 —	⅜
27¾	15⅝	Tracor s.40	1.5	10	65	26⅝	25⅝	26 +	¼
23½	16¼	Trane s 1.04	5.4	9	52	19⅝	18⅞	19¼+	¼
36	27⅞	TranUn 2.36	6.8	8	41	34⅝	34½	34⅝+	¼
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp		9	503	16⅝	16¼	16½—	¼
7⅝	4	TW Cp wt			139	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21⅛	15⅝	TWC pf 2	13.		78	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
17¼	13⅝	TWC pf 1.90	14.		128	13⅝	13⅛	13½+	¼
32¼	21⅝	TWC pf 2.66	12.		101	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅝	15⅝	Transm 1.12	6.5	5	476	17⅛	17	17⅛	
21⅞	17	Troninc 2.04	12.		75	17½	17⅛	17¼—	¼
44⅞	19	Transco 1.24	2.9	17	303	42⅝	41⅞	42¼+	⅛
14½	6⅝	Transcn .60	7.6	9	79	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
79⅛	60	TrGP pf6.65	10.		z50	64	64	64	
100⅞	86	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z200	87⅝	87⅛	87¼	
97½	79⅛	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z140	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
25½	20⅛	TrGP pf2.50	12.		12	20½	20	20½+	¼
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	3.2	3	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.5	5	51	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅝
40⅝	33	Travlrs 2.08	5.5	4	169	38⅛	37⅞	38 —	⅛
44½	36¼	Travelr pf 2	4.9		1	41	41	41	
20¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.07e	10.		136	20	19⅝	19⅝	
29⅛	24⅞	TriCn pf2.50	9.9		7	25⅝	d24⅝	25⅜+	WC
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	72	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Triaind .35r	4.4	5	20	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
23⅝	14¾	TriaPc 1	4.4	8	114	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
16½	7	Trico .18	1.2	15	275	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Trintyin s.60	2.5	15	62	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
17½	13⅛	TucsEP 1.42	10.	7	101	14⅛	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
46¼	29⅞	TCFox 1.48a	3.2	7	64	44⅞	43⅝	44⅛+	⅛
22½	17⅝	TwinDs 1	5.4	5	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
27⅛	16¼	TycoLab 1	3.8	9	195	26½	26	26¼—	⅛
18⅝	14	TylerCp .45	2.9	7	35	15½	15¼	15⅛	
54⅛	23⅝	Tymshr		17	105	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛+	½
		— U—U—U —							
34⅜	20⅛	UAL 1	4.3		652	23⅞	23	23 —	⅛
28	16⅝	UGI 1.64	6.0	9	31	27½	27¼	27¼+	⅛
18⅛	12	UMC 1.20	9.0	6	394	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr			69	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
29⅞	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.2	6	87	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
39½	20½	UVind 18c		7	352	28⅝	27⅞	28¼+	¼
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	7.3	5	21	12⅛	12	12⅛	
67¼	56⅝	UniNV 4.27e	7.1	5	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝—	⅛
52½	41¼	UComp 2.60	6.1	7	1524	43⅛	41¾	42⅝+	⅜
44½	33⅛	UnCarb 3	7.2	5	434	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞+	¼
13⅝	8	UnComr .20	1.8		200	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	UnionCp .32f	4.7	7	73	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14⅝	11⅞	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	491	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
45⅛	33	UnEl pf4.50	12.		z230	36	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
22½	16½	UnEl pf2.13	13.		16	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
79	61½	UnEl pfH 8	13.		5	62¼	62	62¼+	¼
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.9	8	538	45⅝	45	45⅝—	⅛
78½	51⅝	UPacC 2.80	3.9	10	307	72⅝	72	72¼+	¼
8¼	3½	Uniroyal			1990	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
64¾	32⅝	Uniryl pf 8	24.		z3050	34⅝	33½	34 +	¼
12½	8	UnBrnd .25e	2.3	6	81	11	10¾	11	
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
67⅞	32½	UEnRs 2.48	4.0	7	268	62½	61⅝	62¼—	⅞
33⅛	28	UFinCl s.90	2.7	9	707	33⅛	33	33	
30⅛	17⅛	UnGrly .16	.6	8	121	25	24½	25 +	⅜
25¾	20¼	Ulllum 2.68	13.	5	79	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
21½	17	Uillu pf 2.20	13.		z560	17⅝	d16½	16⅝—	¼
22⅛	13½	Unitind .90b	4.3	7	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
19⅝	10¼	UnitInn .22	1.2	7	54	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
12¼	9½	UJerBk 1.04a	9.8	4	39	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5	UnMM n			144	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
4½	1½	UnPkMn			953	u 5⅛	4⅝	4⅞+	⅜
32⅜	22⅜	UnRefs s.80a	3.0	4	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	¼
20½	14⅛	USFoS 1.58e	8.2		38	19¼	18⅞	19¼+	⅜
12½	6½	USAir		3	736	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
26⅝	16½	USAir pf1.87	10.		40	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
41½	30⅛	USFId 2.40	6.3	5	75	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
37⅝	25⅜	USGyps 2.40	7.7	4	150	31⅝	31⅛	31¼+	⅛
33½	24	USGy pf1.80	6.5		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
16⅝	8½	USHom .52	3.4	4	103	15⅝	15½	15½—	¼
10½	7¾	USInd .76	8.7	5	322	8⅞	8½	8¾+	⅛
18⅛	11¾	USLeasg .52	3.5	6	29	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	US Rly			98	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
24	17⅝	USShoe 1.48	8.2	4	123	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	USSteel 1.60	9.3	4	3796	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
37⅝	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.4	10	53	33⅞	33	33⅞+	½
44⅝	35⅝	UnTech 2.20	5.1	7	369	43⅝	43	43⅛	
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.9		9	56½	56⅛	56⅛	
27⅝	23	UTch pf2.55	10.		41	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
21⅞	16¾	UniTel 1.52	7.6	7	108	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
26½	20⅝	UniT 2pf1.50	6.1		4	24⅝	24½	24½+	½
37½	15⅝	Unitrod .50	1.4	13	30	35	34⅛	34½—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Univar .56	4.2	7	57	12⅝	12	12 —	⅜
21½	13	UnivFd .96	6.8	9	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.4	7	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	
58½	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.6	10	196	47⅝	47¼	47½	
28	18⅝	USLIFE .68	2.9	6	265	23⅝	23⅝	23½—	¼
10⅝	8⅛	UsifeFd .96a	11.		33	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
19⅛	16⅞	UtaPL 1.76	11.	11	257	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
29⅞	24⅛	UtPL pf2.80	12.		28	24½	d24	24 —	½
22½	18⅛	UtPL pf2.04	11.		7	18⅝	d18½	18½—	¼
		— V—V—V —							
22	16⅝	VF Cp 1.60	7.4	6	8	21½	21½	21½+	¼
39	17½	VSI Cp .60	1.9	8	221	31⅝	31	31⅛—	½
9	5⅛	Valleyln .40	6.5	12	x169	6¼	6	6⅛	
14⅝	11⅞	VanDrn 1	7.8	4	36	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
31	13⅛	Varian .40	1.3	24	53	30½	30⅛	30¼—	¼
12⅞	7⅛	Varo .40	3.3	10	x225	12¼	11⅝	12¼+	⅜
44½	16⅛	Veeco .60	1.4	14	52	42⅛	41½	41⅞—	¼
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo			20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	10¼	VestSe 1.36e	13.		99	10⅝	10½	10⅜+	⅛
40⅝	24⅛	Viacom .32	.8	17	346	38⅝	37⅜	37⅞—	⅜
14⅝	10½	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	1695	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
52	40½	VaEP pf 5	12.		z130	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
79	57	VaEP pf7.72	13.		z150	60⅛	60⅛	60¼—	1½
95¼	68⅝	VaEP pf8.60	12.		z1240	71⅝	69	70 +	½
99⅝	72½	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z640	74	72½	73½+	1
28⅝	21⅝	VaEP pf2.90	13.		23	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
78⅝	60	VaE pfJ7.72	13.		z50	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
75¼	55½	VaEP pf7.20	13.		z110	55	d55	55 —	½
77	53½	VaEP pf7.45	14.		z50	55	55	55 +	½
29¾	8⅝	Vornado .60	2.6	32	25	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅜
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc .75	6.5	4	5	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
37	28	VulcnM 1.60	5.0	7	6	32⅝	32⅛	32¼—	⅜
		— W—W—W —							
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.1	5	106	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	¼
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	4.7	7	33	18½	18⅛	18¼	
7¼	3⅝	WachRly		48	68	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
36¾	22½	WalMrt .30	.9	15	5	35	34⅝	34⅝—	½
34⅞	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	4.5	7	22	33½	33⅛	33¼	
48½	32⅝	WlkrA g1.60a		8	16	46½	46½	46½	
28⅝	22½	WallBus 1	3.5	7	9	u29	28⅝	28⅝	
28⅝	19	WalMu 1.60	5.9	5	22	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm 1.80	5.9	6	27	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝—	⅛
38	27⅞	WalJ pf1.60	4.9		5	32½	32½	32½	
12⅛	6⅞	WardFd		8	242	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13	8¼	Warnaco .35r	3.0	4	32	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
80	21⅛	WarnS 1.80	2.4	11	117	75	73⅝	73⅞—	3⅛
58⅛	32⅝	WrnCom s 1	2.0	9	621	49½	48⅞	49 —	½
26½	17⅝	WarnrL 1.32	6.6	10	1478	20	19⅝	20 +	¼
27½	21⅝	WashGs 2.40	11.	14	15	22⅝	22	22 —	½
39	22⅝	WshNat 1.40	5.5	6	17	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
45	30⅝	WasN pf2.50	7.8		8	32¼	32¼	32¼—	¼
23⅝	19½	WshWt 2.08	11.	7	89	19⅞	d19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
44⅝	26¼	WasteM .70	1.6	15	149	44½	44	44 —	⅛
32¼	15	WatkinJ .40	1.3	19	35	32⅛	31¾	31¾—	⅜
6¼	4⅛	WayGos .42f			43	4⅝	4½	4½	
17⅛	12⅛	WayG pf1.60	12.		10	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.6	27	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.4	13	693	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
28½	22⅝	WeisMk s.80	5.1	8	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.4	5	401	27⅝	27	27 —	¼
17⅝	10⅝	WelFM 1.35e	9.3	7	64	14⅝	14⅝	14½—	¼
48⅝	39¼	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z740	40	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
37½	27¼	WPtPe 2.80	8.3	6	6	33⅝	33¼	33⅜+	⅛
14	9⅝	WstctT a.80			16	12⅝	12	12 —	⅜
12	7⅝	WnAirL .40	3.9	5	577	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	¼
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	7.6		45	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅜
29⅞	23⅝	WnBac 1.64	5.1	6	217	32⅝	31⅛	31⅞—	⅜
40⅝	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.8	21	85	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛+	⅜
33⅞	24⅜	WaCo pf2.12	6.7		42	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	⅜
67⅜	34⅛	WPacl 23.75e	1.5	7	114	67⅝	65⅝	65⅝—	2⅛
24⅜	15	WUnion 1.40	6.5		217	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	¼
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	9.7		11	48⅝	47½	47½—	⅛
61	47⅛	WnUn pf4.90	9.4		2	53	52	52 —	1⅜
11	8⅝	WUn dpf1.18	14.		150	8⅝	d 8½	8⅝—	⅛
23⅞	18	WUTI pf2.56	14.		23	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
23	16¼	WestgEl .97	4.9	5	1073	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	¼
35⅝	25⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.9	7	37	30⅝	30¼	30⅝—	⅛
35½	24⅛	Weyerhr 1.30	4.1	8	326	32	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
48½	37	Weyr pf2.80	6.6		67	42⅝	42½	42½	
35⅞	26¼	WheelF 1.40	4.2	9	27	33⅝	33⅛	33½—	¼
24¾	10	WheelPit 1e	6.1	1	36	14⅝	16½	16½—	[illegible]
50	43	WhelPit pf6	14.		z100	42⅝	d42⅝	42⅝—	[illegible]
46⅝	34	WhelPit pf5	14.		z340	35	34⅝	34⅝—	[illegible]
22½	17¼	Whirlpl 1.40	7.3	7	434	19⅝	19	19⅛+	[illegible]
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC 1.40	6.0	5	60	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
42⅝	32	WhitC pfC 3	9.1		2	33	33	33	
8	4⅞	WhiteMt		3	421	6	5⅝	5⅝—	[illegible]
20⅛	11½	Whittak 1	5.2	6	432	19⅝	19	19⅛	
17¼	12½	Wickes 1.04	6.2	5	145	17	16⅝	16⅝+	[illegible]
13⅝	6⅞	Wiebldt .44	6.3	10	116	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	[illegible]
31⅞	14⅝	Williams 1	3.1	20	4891	u32⅛	30⅞	31⅝+	[illegible]
14¼	7	WlshrO .14b	1.0	47	203	13⅝	12⅞	13⅞+	[illegible]
32⅝	25½	WinDx 1.68	6.1	8	49	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝—	[illegible]
4½	1⅝	Winnbgo		106	449	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	WinterJ 1	14.	16	129	7⅝	d 7	7⅛+	[illegible]
27	22½	WisEP 2.28	10.	6	150	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	[illegible]
103½	79½	WisE pf8.90	11.		z150	82	81⅝	81⅞—	[illegible]
89½	70	WisE pf7.75	11.		z150	71	71	71 —	[illegible]
25⅛	19⅝	WisGas 2.04	9.5	6	34	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	[illegible]
20⅝	16⅛	WiscPL 1.84	11.	7	18	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞+	[illegible]
19⅞	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	134	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	[illegible]
29⅞	20	Witco 1.40	4.9	6	192	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛+	[illegible]
13⅝	10	WittrR .80	7.2	4	196	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	WolvrW .44	3.4	6	213	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	[illegible]
24⅝	13⅛	Womelc .66	3.0	10	53	22½	21⅞	22 —	[illegible]
39⅞	25⅛	WoodPt .48	1.3	17	136	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛+	[illegible]
32	19	Wolwth 1.60	6.4	5	457	25⅛	25	25 —	[illegible]
44	27⅝	Wolw pf2.20	6.2		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		6	84	6	5⅝	5⅝	
78	64	Wrigly 2.88a	3.8	8	18	76½	75½	75½—	[illegible]
12⅛	8¼	Wurlitzr .48	5.9	14	40	8¼	d 8	8⅛—	[illegible]
24	11⅛	Wylain .80	3.5	12	974	23⅜	22	23 —	[illegible]
11⅝	7½	WyleLb s.40	3.3	7	310	u12⅛	11⅝	12 +	½
7⅝	3⅝	Wyly		13	122	6	5⅝	6	
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	52⅝	Xerox 2.40	3.9	9	956	62¼	61⅝	61¾+	½
28⅛	14¼	XTRA s .64	2.8	4	66	23⅝	22⅝	22¾—	⅛
22½	14⅝	Yates s .20	1.9	6	58	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.4	6	15	20⅛	20	20⅛	
29⅝	10⅝	Zapata .48	1.7	12	303	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	179	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
15½	9⅛	ZenithR .60	6.1	9	586	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.0	18	13	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
21⅝	14	Zurnind .80	3.9	8	112	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

a—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Chicago Futures

December 28, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.59	4.62¼	4.56	4.58½	—.00½
May	4.66	4.68½	4.62½	4.65¾	+.00¼
Jul	4.66	4.72	4.65	4.70¼	+.02¼
Sep	4.78	4.84	4.78	4.83	+.04½
Dec	4.96	5.00	4.94	5.00	+.03
Mar	5.13½	5.15½	5.11	5.14½	.

Sales Thur. 25,906. Total open interest Thur. 59,114, up 1,663 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.89¾	2.93	2.89¼	2.91¼	+.02
May	3.02	3.04½	3.01¼	3.03	+.01¾
Jul	3.09½	3.13	3.09½	3.12	+.02
Sep	3.13¼	3.16½	3.13½	3.16¼	+.03
Dec	3.16¼	3.18½	3.15½	3.18¼	+.02
Mar	3.28¾	3.30	3.27¼	3.29¾	+.01½

Sales Thur. 55,417. Total open interest Thur. 177,588, up 2,341 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.51	6.56¼	6.50½	6.53	—.00½
Mar	6.74	6.80	6.73	6.76	—.00½
May	6.97	7.02	6.94½	6.98½	—.01
Jul	7.18	7.22½	7.16	7.18	—.01¼
Aug	7.25½	7.31	7.24¼	7.28	—.00½
Sep	7.29½	7.33	7.28½	7.28½	—.02
Nov	7.37½	7.42	7.34½	7.38¼	+.00¼
Jan	7.53	7.56½	7.52	7.53	+.00½

Sales Thur. 46,828. Total open interest Thur. 140,674, up 1,631 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	184.00	184.50	183.00	184.20	+.10
Mar	187.20	187.50	186.10	187.10	+.20
May	191.80	192.20	190.60	191.40	—.40
Jul	196.80	197.00	195.60	196.50	—.50
Aug	199.50	199.50	198.50	199.00	—.70
Sep	201.50	201.60	201.00	201.50	—1.00
Oct	204.00	204.00	203.00	203.50	—1.00
Dec	207.50	207.50	206.00	207.00	—.90
Jan	209.00	209.20	207.50	207.80	—1.90

Sales Thur. 17,931. Total open interest Thur. 51,001, off 295 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	24.15	24.35	23.97	24.28	+.13
Mar	24.50	24.70	24.30	24.67	+.15
May	24.80	25.07	24.62	25.02	+.22
Jul	25.05	25.40	24.95	25.38	+.28
Aug	25.17	25.55	25.10	25.50	+.25
Sep	25.27	25.75	25.25	25.60	+.25
Oct	25.45	25.90	25.45	25.73	+.23
Dec	25.65	26.10	25.60	25.98	+.28
Jan	25.45	26.00	25.65	25.98	+.28
Mar	.	.	.	25.95	+.15

Sales Thur. 14,100. Total open interest Thur. 63,500, off 1,208 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.60½	1.61½	1.59¼	1.60	—.00¼
May	1.69	1.70	1.67½	1.68½	—.00¼
Jul	1.76¾	1.77	1.75¼	1.75¾	—.00¾
Sep	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.81¼	—.00¼

Sales Thur. 758. Total open interest Thur. 5,193, up 40 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	68.52	69.05	68.50	68.87	+.17
Feb	70.72	71.55	70.45	71.47	+.82
Apr	72.65	73.47	72.32	73.45	+.88
Jun	74.35	75.22	74.35	75.10	+.53
Aug	73.65	74.60	73.50	74.55	+.85
Oct	72.35	73.15	72.35	73.15	+.95
Dec	73.50	73.95	73.50	73.95	+.35

Est. sales 20,154; sales Thur. 21,370. Total open interest Thur. 61,475, up 184 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	83.50	83.95	82.70	83.35	—.17
Mar	84.50	85.20	84.30	85.10	+.50
Apr	85.20	85.65	84.95	85.55	+.30
May	85.40	85.80	85.02	85.57	+.05
Aug	84.80	85.40	84.80	85.30	+.50
Sep	84.20	84.60	84.70	84.60	+.35
Oct	84.05	84.50	84.00	84.50	+.20
Nov	84.30	84.90	84.30	84.80	+.30

Est. sales 2,520; sales Thur. 2,573. Total open interest Thur. 14,140, up 326 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.85	42.30	41.65	41.82	—.08
Apr	40.40	40.65	40.15	40.25	—.12
Jun	44.10	44.35	43.85	44.00	—.25
Jul	45.10	45.30	44.80	45.17	+.07
Aug	44.05	44.25	43.85	44.17	+.20
Oct	43.35	43.60	43.15	43.30	
Dec	45.10	45.35	44.78	44.75	—.22
Feb	.	.	.	46.90	—.35
Apr	.	.	.	46.70	—.50

Est. sales 4,185; sales Thur. 6,524. Total open interest Thur. 25,273, up 692 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	46.95	47.40	46.40	46.85	—.30
Mar	47.50	48.00	47.10	47.47	—.18
May	49.17	49.50	48.80	49.25	+.08
Jul	50.25	50.90	50.10	50.85	+.28
Aug	49.60	50.10	49.50	49.92	+.37

Est. sales 5,294; sales Thur. 5,577. Total open interest Thur. 27,423, up 412 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	46.00	46.00	45.00	45.60	—.70
Feb	46.20	46.50	46.20	46.20	—.15
Mar	46.05	46.05	45.80	45.80	—.30
Apr	46.35	46.35	46.25	46.25	—.45

Sales Thur. 122. Total open interest Thur. 682, off 32 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	57.00	57.00	56.15	56.15	—1.10
Feb	.	.	.	55.25	—.25
Mar	.	.	.	56.50	—.50
Apr	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	+.50
May	.	.	.	52.70	

Est. sales 30; sales Thur. 6. Total open interest Thur. 129, up 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	214.20	214.30	211.80	213.00	—1.30
Mar	216.00	216.60	213.20	213.40	—3.20
May	220.00	221.00	217.50	217.80	—3.60
Jul	222.20	222.20	219.00	219.10	—3.60
Sep	223.00	223.00	219.80	219.30	—4.20
Nov	222.00	222.00	219.00	219.00	—5.00

Est. sales 2,130; sr 15 _

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	186.30	187.20	184.50	184.60	—1.80
Mar	189.50	190.30	188.50	188.60	—1.20
May	193.50	194.20	192.80	193.00	—.40
Jul	196.50	196.80	196.00	196.00	—.50
Sep	198.30	198.50	198.30	198.30	—.30
Nov	198.80	198.00	198.00	198.00	—.20
Jan	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	
Mar	202.00	202.00	202.00	202.00	+.50

Sales Thur. 273. Total open interest Thur. 3,927, up 17 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	79-00	79-12	78-16	78-28	—03
Jun	79-10	79-23	78-27	79-06	—04
Sep	79-20	80-02	79-09	79-18	—03
Dec	79-30	80-05	79-14	79-23	—03
Mar	79-22	80-00	79-12	79-17	—03
Jun	79-16	79-30	79-09	79-11	—04
Sep	79-19	79-19	79-02	79-03	—03
Dec	79-07	79-07	78-26	78-27	—03
Mar	78-20	79-02	78-16	78-18	—04
Jun	78-24	78-24	78-12	78-12	—02
Sep	78-15	78-15	78-05	78-05	—02

Sales Thur. 17,651. Total open interest Thur. 89,411, up 1,722 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Mar	81-15	82-03	81-13	81-22	+00
Jun	82-03	82-25	82-03	82-14	+04
Sep	82-28	83-09	82-23	82-31	+01
Dec	83-02	83-16	82-31	83-06	—01
Mar	83-04	83-14	83-01	83-03	—05
Jun	83-00	83-14	83-00	83-03	—04
Sep	82-30	83-10	82-29	83-00	—05
Dec	82-26	83-08	82-24	82-29	—05
Mar	82-23	83-06	82-20	82-26	—05
Jun	82-20	83-00	82-20	82-23	—05
Sep	82-17	82-29	82-17	82-20	—06

Sales Thur. 19,217. Total open interest Thur. 92,228, up 2,154 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	13.05	13.09	12.88	13.05	—.07
Jun	11.65	11.88	11.65	11.80	—.06
Sep	10.55	10.60	10.55	10.60	—.04
Dec	.	.	.	10.40	+.04
Mar	.	.	.	10.40	+.04

Sales Thur. 84. Total open interest Thur. 554, off 14 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2210	2.2290	2.2185	2.2220	—175
Jun	2.2110	2.2200	2.2100	2.2135	—165
Sep	2.2100	2.2180	2.2020	2.2020	—205

Est. sales 2,367; sales Thur. 2,565. Total open interest Thur. 10,142, up 1,094 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8532	.8555	.8532	.8553	+26
Jun	.8555	.8574	.8551	.8574	+29
Sep	.8564	.8580	.8564	.8580	+26
Dec	.	.	.	.8560	+25

Est. sales 901; sales Thur. 709. Total open interest Thur. 7,289, up 47 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5860	.5879	.5860	.5869	—31
Jun	.5960	.5980	.5956	.5958	—28
Sep	.6060	.6060	.6020	.6040	—32

Est. sales 1,037; sales Thur. 2,177. Total open interest Thur. 11,024, up 325 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24590	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0. Total open interest Thur. 14, unchanged from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004210	.004213	.004193	.004197	—32
Jun	.004265	.004266	.004240	.004245	—27
Sep	.004315	.004315	.004305	.004305	—30

Est. sales 326; sales Thur. 251. Total open interest Thur. 2,724, unchanged from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6386	.6420	.6347	.6352	—104
Jun	.6502	.6566	.6480	.6485	—100
Sep	.6670	.6690	.6605	.6605	—134

Est. sales 1,957; sales Thur. 2,846. Total open interest Thur. 11,134, up 1,150 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	703.00	708.00	688.00	692.40	—[illegible]
Apr	693.00	709.00	692.50	692.60	—[illegible]
Jul	697.50	715.00	697.50	697.50	—[illegible]
Oct	708.20	715.00	704.00	704.00	—[illegible]
Jan	715.00	725.00	709.00	706.70	—[illegible]

Est. sales 1,836; sales Thur. 1,533. Total open interest Thur. 8,925, up 78 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	516.00	517.00	510.40	517.80	+ [illegible]
Feb	525.00	527.50	512.00	525.80	+ [illegible]
Mar	532.00	532.00	530.00	533.80	
Apr	539.00	545.00	525.00	541.30	+ [illegible]
Jun	560.00	560.00	542.00	555.30	+ [illegible]
Aug	573.00	579.00	557.00	572.30	+ [illegible]
Oct	589.00	591.00	577.00	586.40	+ [illegible]
Dec	603.00	604.00	598.30	601.80	+ [illegible]
Feb	618.50	618.50	600.00	614.80	
Apr	629.00	633.00	610.00	626.80	— [illegible]
Jun	643.50	648.00	628.00	639.60	— [illegible]
Aug	649.50	650.00	649.50	652.40	— [illegible]

Est. sales 40,000; sales Thur. 46,277. Total open interest Thur. 243,056, off [illegible] from Wed

Cash Prices

December 28, 1979

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	[illegible]
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	[illegible]
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.3[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	85-8[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	55-58	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	103¾	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb	8.2667	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.37½	.34½
Silver N.Y., oz	28.000	[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	512.00	226.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

December 28, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,299.90f	1,307.20f
Reuters	1,698.20	1,709.50
Dow Jones Spot	421.83	422.78
D.J. Futures	426.69	428.7[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

European Gold Markets

December 28, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	515.00	512.00	+3.2[illegible]
Zurich	514.80	517.00	+3.0[illegible]
Paris (12.5 kilo)	536.07	535.40	+2.2[illegible]

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

New York Futures

December 28, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.25	6.25	6.05	6.23	+0.20
Apr	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.85	—0.05
May	7.76	7.86	7.67	7.85	+0.09

Est. sales 479; sales Thur. 406. Total open interest Thur. 4,072, off 30 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	183.00	185.75	181.00	181.53	—1.65
May	176.50	178.50	175.00	175.93	—0.34
Jul	175.50	176.25	173.75	174.48	—0.34
Sep	175.70	176.00	173.75	173.78	—0.92
Dec	174.00	174.00	174.00	173.50	.
Mar	172.00	172.00	171.30	171.00	.

Est. sales 2,290; sales Thur. 2,161. Total open interest Thur. 15,938, up 118 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	15.83	16.00	15.83	16.59	+0.12
Mar	16.75	16.90	16.48	16.80	+0.12
May	16.79	16.95	16.56	16.91	+0.14
Jul	16.80	17.00	16.55	16.88	+0.11
Sep	16.65	16.85	16.45	16.72	—0.01
Oct	16.60	16.85	16.42	16.75	+0.07
Mar	16.60	16.75	16.45	16.68	+0.08
May	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.63	+0.15

Est. sales 9,750; sales Thur. 13,213. Total open interest Thur. 91,269, up 1,492 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	140.00	140.25	138.00	138.00	—2.40
May	140.60	141.00	138.80	139.00	—2.10
Jul	141.50	141.50	140.25	140.45	—1.55
Sep	142.50	142.70	141.75	141.55	—1.20
Dec	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,121	—0.25

Est. sales 945; sales Thur. 780. Total open interest Thur. 7,177, off 159 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	98.50	99.60	98.30	98.90	+0.65
Mar	100.00	101.00	99.50	100.40	+0.95
May	101.20	101.95	100.70	101.80	+1.10
Jul	102.25	103.20	102.25	103.20	+1.35
Sep	103.50	103.50	103.40	104.35	.
Jan	99.00	99.75	99.00	99.75	.

Est. sales 1,200; sales Thur. 560. Total open interest Thur. 10,305, off 45 from Wed:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	73.35	74.40	73.25	74.17	+0.41
May	74.97	75.70	74.75	75.67	+0.30
Jul	76.25	77.00	75.90	76.91	+0.44
Oct	74.90	75.00	74.70	75.00	—0.25
Dec	73.35	73.45	73.10	73.42	—0.03
Mar	75.20	75.28	75.10	75.00	—0.20
May	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	+0.30

Est. sales 7,500; sales Thur. 7,901. Total open interest Thur. 43,887, off 765 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	99.80	101.00	99.80	101.15	+0.35
Mar	102.50	103.90	101.80	103.15	+0.05
May	102.50	103.90	101.50	102.80	—0.10
Jul	102.50	103.30	101.50	102.80	—0.10
Sep	102.80	103.50	101.90	103.00	—0.20
Dec	103.00	104.40	102.60	103.60	
Jan	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.80	—0.05
Mar	103.00	105.50	103.10	104.15	—0.15
May	100.00	100.00	102.80	104.55	—0.25
Jul	103.50	103.60	103.50	105.05	—0.25
Sep	105.60	105.60	105.00	105.50	

Est. sales 7,800; sales Thur. 7,317. Total open interest Thur. 45,490, off 614 from Wed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Jan	2820.0	2940.0	2715.0	2935.0	+203.0
Mar	2805.0	2805.0	2805.0	2805.0	+100.0
May	2848.0	2848.0	2848.0	2848.0	+100.0
Jul	2889.0	2889.0	2889.0	2889.0	+100.0
Sep	2929.5	2929.5	2929.5	2929.5	+100.0
Dec	2991.0	2991.0	2991.0	2991.0	
Jan	3010.2	3010.2	3010.2	3010.2	
Mar	3049.2	3049.2	3049.2	3049.2	

Est. sales 7,500; sales Thur. 4,953. Total open interest Thur. 132,941, up 3,978 from Wed

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—63

Amer Hess	FedSignal s	Newmt pfA
AmeHess pf	FourPhase	NorNat Gas
Am Brands	FreeprtMin s	Northgate s
AmesDpt	GnDyn 4.25pf	Pennzoil s
Ampex Cp	Gulton Ind	PrimeCm s
Asarco Inc	Halliburtn	Reserve Oil
BarryWrgt s	HandyHar	RsvOil 1.75pf
Benguet B	HeathTecna s	Rockwel Int
CBI Ind s	Hecla Mng	Rockwintl pf
CNA Finl	HelimnBr s	Rockint pfB
Calloh Mng	Howrd John	ShearLoebRh
Coreind s	Hutton EF	SoeasinPS s
Curtiss Wrt	KerrMcG	SpectraPhys
CurtissWr A	Koppers	SunChem s
DiamShm	LoneSta Ind	Sunsh Mng
Disney W	Martin M	SuprValue
Donaldson n	Medtron	Todd Shipyd
Dun Brdst	Mohwk Dat	UnPark Min
EGGInc	MooreMcC	WallBus F
Esterlin Cp	NatMedEnt s	Wilms Cos
Fairmont	Newmont	WyleLabs s

NEW LOWS—51

AlaP 8.28pf	GaPw 2.52pf	PotEl 2.44pf
AGenBd Fd	GHSU 4.40pf	PSEG 7.70pf
AtlRch 3.75pf	Humana 2.50pf	SanDie Gas
BarnettBk n	IntcapSec	SouCaro EG
BeatFds 4pf	JerCe 7.88pf	StatMut Sec
Benef 4.50pf	LincPlac Fd	Talley pfB
Benefi 5pf	MoPS 2.44pf	TriCont pf
BosE 8.88pf	NYS 8.80pf	UnEl 6.40pf
ClnG 9.30pf	NSPw 4.16pf	UIdillam pf
ClnG 9.28pf	NSP 10.36pf	UtPL 2.80pf
CwE 2pf	OhEd 3.90pf	UtPL 2.04pf
CnPw 4.50pf	OhEd 4.56pf	VaEP 7.20pf
ContGp 4.50pf	OhPw 7.76pf	Wash WatP
DetE 5.50pf	PacT&T pf	WnUn depf
DetE 2.28pr	PaPL 8.00pf	WhelPit 5pf
EastnAir pf	Pnwlt 1.40pf	WinterJack
ElPasGs dpf	PhilaEl 7pf	Wurlitzer

China Said Set To Tax Income

PEKING, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — China plans to begin imposing personal income taxes on its 960 million citizens for the first time since the Communist takeover in 1949, according to Rong Yiren, head of the China International Trust & Investment Corp.

The taxation program, to be announced early next year, will coincide with taxation of foreign companies engaged in joint ventures with China, Mr. Rong said. "The starting point will be set rather high so ordinary workers may not be touched," Mr. Rong said.

China had in the past denounced personal income tax as a capitalist device to impoverish the poor.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 28, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond .... SF 685.20
— (d) Conbar .... SF 638.00
— (d) Grebar .... SF 632.00
— (d) Stockbar .... SF 745.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.18
— (d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.75
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.43

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $7.84
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.83*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $29.58
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.80
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $27.12

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses .... SF 295.25
— (d) Canasec .... SF 484.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 58.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 60.50
— (d) Energie-Valor .... SF 95.00
— (d) Ussec .... SF 452.00
— (d) Europa-Valor .... SF 111.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra .... DM 19.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 64.30

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd $3.89

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $32.92
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $67.67
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $21.25
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $30.98
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $61.59
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $18.39

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $44.21
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$11.34
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $14.34
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.83
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $11.58

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $67.77
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $22.37
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 281.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.80

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr $48.48

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,590.50
— (r) Securswiss .... SF 1,111.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor .... SF 327.50
— (d) Intervalor .... SF 59.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 326.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 233.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 60.50
— (d) Universal Fund .... $ 78.56

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh .... SF 22.25
— (d) Bond Invest .... SF 57.75
— (d) Convert-Invest .... SF 61.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh .... SF 122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 180.75
— (d) Globinvest .... SF 54.50
— (d) Pacific Invest .... SF 66.25
— (d) Romatac-Invest .... SF 335.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 273.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 207.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta .... DM 35.41
— (d) Unifonds .... DM 15.46
— (d) Unirak .... DM 48.44
— (d) Uniglobal .... DM 56.87
— (d) Unispecial I .... DM 58.24
— (d) Europafonds .... DM 23.42

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $10.23
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,026.94
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $12.81
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 118.65
(w) CAMIT $18.31
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $15.37
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,385.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $254.42
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,013.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.10
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.27
(w) D.G.C. $47.02*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.08
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $21.94
(d) Euro Obligations .... LF 1,120.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,978.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $218.05
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 145.15
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 61.39
(d) Fonditalia $15.13
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... M 38.14
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.84
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $382.77
(I) H.O.I.T. Hobet $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $112.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $122.84
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.22
(w) Intermarket Fund $171.77
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.74
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.44
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 32.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques $58.53
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund $11.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $10.13
(w) Japan Selection Fund $75.28
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $40.35
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,392.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $12.85
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $29.46
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $62.74
(w) Luxfund $21.98
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$9.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.22
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.74
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.44
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.65
(w) N.A.M.F. $81.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $33.61
(d) Rento Fund $60.38
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 773.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.08
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.70
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 54.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $14.20
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 87.10
(w) Soros Fund $885.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $12.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $64.13
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.24
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 49.84
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.07
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $105.39
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $12.91
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $471.97
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.57
(w) Worldwide Securities $90.68
(w) Worldwide Special $1,861.17S/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

December 28, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Wilms Cos	489,100	31⅞	+1
GPUCp	425,100	8¼	+ ⅛
US Steel	379,600	17⅛	— ⅛
Amer Hess	333,800	49½	+2⅞
SearsRoeb	304,200	18	— ⅛
IBM s	277,500	64⅞	— ⅛
DiamShm	276,400	30⅝	+2⅛
Chrysler	273,300	6¾	— ½
CentSo West	249,100	14⅛	+ ⅜
Mobil s	248,200	55⅛	—1⅜
East Kodak	246,900	48½	— ⅜
AmerT&T	240,300	52¼	— ¼
Howrd John	239,200	24½	
Gen Motors	234,500	50½	— ⅜
IntT&T	225,300	25¾	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	34.51	37.02
Advanced	733	706
Volume Up (millions)	16.06	13.44
Declined	758	795
Volume Down (millions)	12.82	11.75
Unchanged	478	476
Total issues	1,969	1,977
New highs	63	52
New lows	51	56

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	838.40	843.43	834.64	838.91	—1.19
20 Trn	253.12	255.06	251.66	253.26	+0.29
15 Utl	107.41	107.62	106.73	107.04	—0.57
65 Stk	298.89	300.77	297.35	298.86	—0.41

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	108.61	107.16	107.84	—0.12
Industrials	121.76	120.11	120.88	—0.16
Utilities	50.57	49.94	50.24	—0.05
Finance	12.64	12.49	12.57	+0.01
Transp.	15.25	15.07	15.15	+0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.98	61.85	61.88	—0.03
Industrials	70.24	70.11	70.11	—0.03
Transp.	50.85	50.74	50.78	Unch.
Utilities	36.99	36.90	36.93	—0.08
Finance	63.49	63.40	63.47	+0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
December 27	132,666	362,009	1,124
December 26	98,568	277,039	735
December 24	90,408	229,265	693
December 21	136,195	399,118	1,963
December 20	130,696	389,674	1,090

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr os	254,000	44⅝	— ⅜
Genl Explor	187,600	4⅝	+ ⅜
Holly Corp	161,100	14⅝	+1⅜
Beverly Ent	145,800	12¼	+ ⅜
GulfCan g	137,100	97	—3¼
ResrtIntA	91,600	31⅞	— ½
Fed Resrcs	91,400	8⅛	+1⅛
SundanceO	85,600	67½	+2⅜
NumacOil g	83,500	40⅝	+1⅛
EmrsRad	82,100	16½	+1⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.24	6.06
Advanced	370	317
Volume Up (millions)	3.28	3.22
Declined	296	303
Volume Down (millions)	1.87	1.80
Unchanged	253	270
Total Issues	919	890
New highs	N.A.	42
New lows	N.A.	10

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
247.35	244.85	245.61	+0.73

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.80
Albert Heiln	78.50
Algemebank	322.00
Amrobank	67.30
A'Dam Rub	37.00
Fokker	22.10
Heineken	72.20
H.V.A.	45.50
Hoogovens	21.10
K.L.M.	73.50
Nat. Nedder	119.70
Pakhoed	51.00
Philips	21.00
Robeco	166.50
Rolinco	142.50
Rorento	107.00
Royal Dutch	148.50
Unilever	114.90
Von Ommer	237.00
VMF-Stork	36.20

Anp-Cbs Index : 84.98
Previous : 84.28

Brussels

Arbed	2,115
GBL (B.lamb)	1,685
Cockerill	319
Electrobel	6,290
GB-Inno-BM	2,415
Hoboken	2,770
Petrofina	5,540
Ph. Gevaert	986
Soc. Generale	1,630
Solvay	2,450
Un. Miniere	738

Bourse Index : 138.78
Previous : 139.31

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	35.50
B.A.S.F.	138.60
Bayer	125.00
Commerzbank	180.30
Cont. Gummi	45.50
Daimler	243.00
Demag	132.00
Deutsche Bnk	256.50
Dresdner Bnk	193.00
Hoechst	123.80
Hoesch	35.90
Karstadt	245.00
Kaufhof	182.50
K.H.D.	203.00
Lufthansa	78.00
Mannesman	125.20
Metallgesell.	253.00
Neckermann	119.50
RWE.new	186.00
Schering	202.00
Siemens	258.50
Thyssen	81.30
Varta	161.00
Veba	141.00
Volkswagen	184.00

Sloman Index: 133.84
Previous : 133.85

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$13.00
Anglo-Am	0.99
Barclays Bnk	4.30
Beecham Gp	1.19
BICC	0.99
Boots	1.60
Bowater	1.54
BAT Ind.	2.40
BOC Int'l	0.58
Brit. Pet.	3.50
Burmah	1.69
Chartered	1.34
Cadbury Sc.	0.55½
Cons.Gold Fds	0.84
Courtaulds	0.73
De Beer D	$9.43
Distillers	1.96
Dunlop	0.52
Free St Ged	44¼
GEC	3.36
GKN	2.53
Glaxo Gp	4.35
Gt Un St	3.42
Guinness	1.85
Hawker-Sidd	1.80
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.61
Imps	0.75½
Marks & Spen.	0.77
Metal Box	2.38
Plessey	1.12
Randfontein	$53¼
Rank Org.	1.78
Royal Dutch	35.00
R.T.Z.	3.27
Shell	3.28
Thorn (A)	2.80
Tube Invest.	2.56
Ultramar	4.18
Union Carb.	$13.00
Vickers	1.06
War L3½	29 5/16
West Deep	$35¼
West Drief	$70⅝
West Hold	$55⅝
Woolworth	0.59½
ZCI	0.33

F.T. 30 Index : 417.80
Previous : 414.78

Milan

Bastogi	685.00
ERBA	2,245.00
ErcMarelli	356.00
Fiat	1,835.00
Finsider	95.00
Generali	43,600.00
IFI	2,130.00
Italgas	715.00
Italsider	251.50
LaRinas	106.50
Montedis	172.50
Olivetti	1,448.00
Pirelli	1,829.00
Snia Visco	632.00

BCI Index : 81.86
Previous : 81.93

Paris

Air Liquide	493.00
BSN	883.00
Carrefour	1,592.80
Cim Lafarge	250.50
Cie Bancaire	344.00
CFP	248.00
CGE	336.00
CCF	175.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,228.00
Ferodo	320.50
Gen Occident	276.00
Imetal	62.50
L Oreal	635.00
Mach Bull	64.10
Michelin	860.00
Moet Henn	501.00
Moulinex	79.00
Paribas	232.00
PUK	93.70
Penarroya	56.00
Perrier	272.00
Peugeot	265.00
Rh Poulenc	135.00
Sacilor	22.50
St Gobain	129.60
Suez	274.00
Telemecan	715.00
Thomson	198.00
Usinor	13.20

Agefi Index : 126.74
Previous : 127.73

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,150
Buehrle	2,470
B Boveri	1,708
Cib Geigy	1,225
Cr Suisse	2,295
Fisher	755
HofRochN	6,675
Nestle	3,410
Sandoz	4,090
Ste B. Suisse	406
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,515

SBC Index : 332.00
Previous : 330.80

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

December 28, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	991.00	993.00	1,004.00	1,005.00
3 months	1,001.00	1,002.00	1,013.00	1,014.00
Cathodes: spot	964.00	965.00	981.00	983.00
3 months	981.00	982.00	995.00	997.00
Tin: spot	7,420.00	7,440.00	7,460.00	7,480.00
3 months	7,190.00	7,200.00	7,275.00	7,285.00
Lead: spot	503.00	504.00	524.00	527.00
3 months	493.00	494.00	512.00	513.00
Zinc: spot	335.00	336.00	334.00	336.00
3 months	345.00	346.00	347.00	347.50
Silver: spot	1,260.00	1,265.00	1,225.00	1,230.00
3 months	1,295.00	1,298.00	1,260.00	1,263.00
Aluminum: spot	860.00	862.00	859.00	861.00
3 months	840.00	842.00	836.00	838.00
Nickel: spot	2,700.00	2,710.00	2,740.00	2,760.00
3 months	2,800.00	2,810.00	2,830.00	2,835.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

December 28, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	189.50	184.75	184.60	184.90	188.05	188.25
May	189.50	185.50	185.60	185.75	188.60	189.00
Aug	187.00	184.50	184.50	184.70	187.50	188.20
Oct	186.50	185.50	184.25	184.60	187.00	187.40
3,875 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,455	1,432	1,436	1,438	1,462	1,480
Mar	1,493	1,470	1,473	1,475	1,508	1,509
May	1,493	1,474	1,474	1,475	1,507	1,510
Jly	1,500	1,480	1,479	1,480	1,515	1,517
Sep	1,517	1,497	1,497	1,498	1,526	1,530
Dec	1,535	1,520	1,519	1,521	1,550	1,568
6,815 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,691	1,652	1,655	1,657	1,688	1,690
Mar	1,614	1,580	1,590	1,591	1,603	1,607
May	1,590	1,565	1,572	1,577	1,580	1,582
Jly	1,580	1,560	1,561	1,565	1,568	1,573
Sep	1,565	1,553	1,545	1,550	1,565	1,575
Nov	1,550	1,543	1,535	1,550	1,550	1,565
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,540	1,558	1,540
6,195 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

December 28, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,750	1,730	1,731	1,732	—14
May	1,730	1,726	1,732	1,733	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,730	1,740	—5
Aug	1,753	1,740	1,735	1,740	—3
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,740	1,750	—25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,735	1,750	—15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,745	1,770	—05
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,750	1,780	—30
850 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,330	1,315	1,320	1,324	—17
May	1,330	1,315	1,320	1,325	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	-	—15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,325	1,365	—15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,327	1,358	—18
29 lots					

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 28

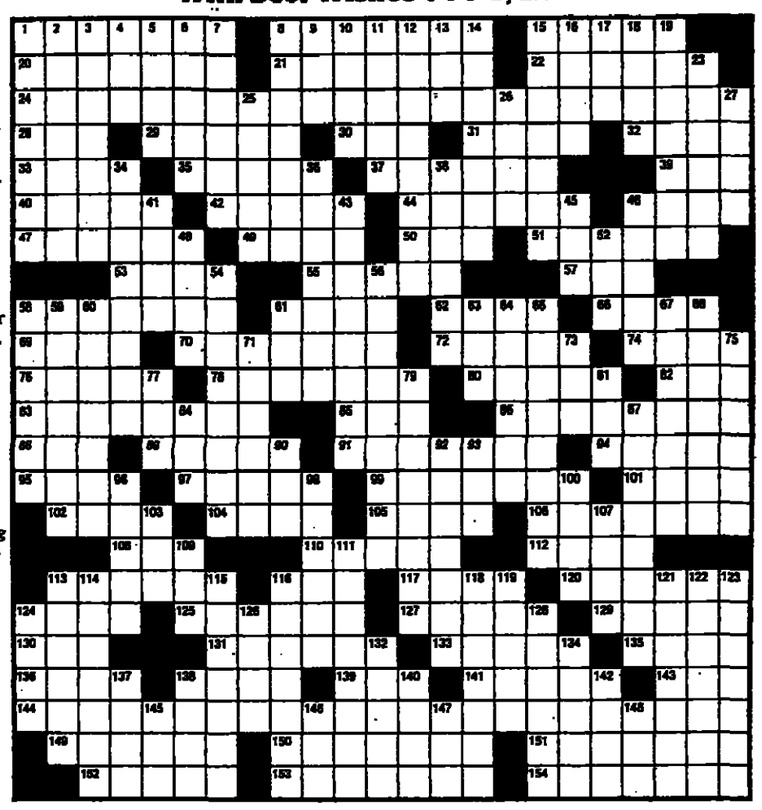
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Quot.	Prev Close
5⅝	3¼	AAR	.44	3.0	6	33	15	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ¼	
3⅞	2¾	AAV	.20	4.2	6	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		
7¼	4⅜	APS	.44	5.6	5	51	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
1		ATI				14	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛		
5⅛		AVC			3	130	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛		
4		AZL			33	559	6⅝	7⅛	8	+1		
4¼		AZL pf	.48	8.7		18	5½	5½	5½+ ½			
1¼		AcmePf				13	1¼	1¼	1¼— ⅛			
10		AcmeU	.34	2.7	12	19	12½	12½	12½			
2⅜		Action				31	4	3¾	4 + ¼			
8¼		AdamCp	.30b	2.0	9	126	15	14⅝	15 + ¼			
13¾		AdamR s	.12	.6	17	26	18½	18½	18½— ⅛			
16⅞		AdobeO	.20		5.3	42	44¾	44	44¼— ⅜			
1⅛		AegisCp			10	189	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜			
12⅜		AeroFlo	.50	2.3	4	5	22	21¾	21¾— ¼			
2⅛		Aerosco				69	4	3¾	4 + ¼			
5¼		AffilCop	.10e	1.7		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛			
4¾		AffilHsp	.28	6.1	9	6	4¾	4¾	4¾— ⅛			
19½		AffilPub	.80	2.6	10	1	30½	30½	30½+ ½			
4⅜		AlterSix	.32	4.2	9	15	5¾	5	5⅛			
4⅜		AirExpr	n			13	25	7¼	7¼+ ⅛			
4½		AiskAir	.30r	5.9	9	95	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛			
2¾		AlbaW	.10e	2.2	3	245	4¾	4½	4⅝+ ⅛			
5¼		Alcolac	.20	1.4	12	35	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+ ½			
7.		AlliantT	.72i	10.	8	2	7	7	7			
5½		AlmySf	.20r	3.4	10	31	5⅝	d 5⅝	5½— ⅛			
3¾		AlohaAir	.10e	1.6		36	6⅝	6¼	6⅜+ ⅛			
6¼		AlphaIn	.10g			4	14	17⅛	18¼			
4⅜		AltosCo	wt			32	2.4	4	25	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛	
¾		Altec				19	77	⅞	13-16	⅞+1-16		
6⅜		Altec pf					1	6¼	6¼	6¼+ ⅛		
13⅜		AlterFd	.50	2.0	8	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜			
36		Alcoa	pf1.75	9.9		x150	37¾	37¼	37¼+ ⅜			
16⅛		Amdhl	.40	1.7	13	221	24⅛	23⅝	24			
8¾		AmAgro	s.20	1.3	14	232	15¼	14¼	15¼+1			
6¾		AmBtlH	.30e	3.3	5	12	9	9	9	— ⅛		
22½		AmABasP	.44	3.9	6	7	11¾	11¾	11¾			
1½		AmCapCp				9	48	1¾	1¾	1⅝— ⅛		
9		ACamr1	.56a	4.3	6	4	13¼	12⅞	13½+ ⅛			
7⅜		AGarPd	.34	1.6	8	19	21¼	21	21¼+ ⅛			
1⅜		Aisracli	s			2	22⅝	23⅛	23¼+ ⅛			
7		AmzeA	.48	3.5	9	24	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛			
7		AmzeB	.48	3.3	8	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛			
34		AmMfg	2e	2.4	10	29	x77¾	74½	75½+1½			
4½		AMdBld	s		14	259	6⅝	6	6⅝+ ⅜			
8¾		Andec	.33i	2.9	5	71	12⅝	12¼	12½— ⅛			
24		AmPetf	2.50	6.7	5	7	37½	37½	37½+ ⅛			
⅛		AmPlan	Cp			4	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
8¼		APracs	.48	4.3	6	22	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ⅜			
5⅝		ASciE				28	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛			
10¼		AmStadI	.40	3.6		17	11¼	11	11¼— ⅛			
7¼		AmTec	.64	7.4	8	68	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+ ⅛			
12		AndrJcb	n			18	67	15¼	15	15⅜— ⅛		
2½		Andrea	.36	7.8	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛			
12⅜		AngloC	.21e	1.1	9	113	18¼	18⅛	18¼+ ⅛			
6⅝		AnitNow	.44b	4.7	4	71	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛			
1⅞		AplDta	.16	1.7	12	17	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛			
3½		ApldDev				17	388	4¼	4	4¼+ ⅛		
17⅜		AmldLab	.47				18	34⅜	35	+ ⅛		
6¾		ArrowA	.20	3.1	4	14	6½	6¾	6¾			
6¾		Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	29	8¼	7⅞	8 + ⅛			
13½		Asamer	s.40			332	21	20⅜	20⅜+ ⅜			
⅛		AskinSvc				228	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ⅛			
7⅛		Asirex			10	10	u17	16¾	17 + ⅜			
5		Atalnta	.15e	2.4	9	25	u 8½	8	8⅛+ ⅛			
—		Atco	Ind			20	11-16	11-16	11-16			
2⅞		AtlaCM	.16e	4.7	8	624	3⅛	3¼	3¼			
5¾		AtlasCo	wt			32	4¾	4½	4½			
3⅜		Audiofr	.16	2.7	7	16	6¼	6	6			
18½		Augat s	.40	1.4	15	159	u28¾	27¾	28¼+1¼			
1⅜		AutoTra				85	3¼	3¼	3¼			
12⅞		AutmRod				76	2¾	2½	2⅝+ ⅛			
12¾		AvtoSw	1.20	2.6	12	13	46	45¾	46 + ½			
44		AVEMC	.40	3.5	10	72	11¼	11¼	11½+ ⅜			
6		Avondl	1.20	6.6	9	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛— ½			
13-16		BRT				45	15-16	⅞	⅞— 1-16			
9⅛		Badger	.80	7.4	6	37	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛			
2⅜		Baker	.20	4.6		12	4½	4⅜	4⅜			
17⅛		Baldor	s.20	1.0	13	9	28½	28	28½			
15⅝		BanFd	1.67e	8.0		6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝			
1⅛		Bangor	wt			144	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛			
7⅛		Bankstr	g.37i			116	14⅝	14⅝	14¾+ ⅛			
⅛		Barclay				70	1	15-16	1	+1-16		
3½		BarcoCo	.12	2.6	14	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛			
5		BarnesE			11	68	6	5¾	6			
8⅜		Barnwl	.20	1.4		x41	14⅛	13¾	14 + ⅜			
2¾		BartH	s.16	1.9	10	173	8½	7¾	8¼+ ½			
3⅜		BarthS			36	16	4	3¾	3¾ + ⅛			
2½		Bartons				66	2¾	2¾	2¾			
2¾		BaruchF			50	42	16⅞	16	16⅛— ⅜			
5½		BasRsNY	n		36	390	6½	5⅝	6¼+ ½			
1⅜		BelsclR			26	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜			
15⅛		BntStlA	s.48	2.1	5	10	19½	19	19½+ ½			
17		BntStlB	s.40	2.1	5	9	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+ ⅛			
2½		BergEnt			6	64	5⅜	5	5 — ⅛			
2¼		BergsnB	.24	2.0	7	173	12½	11⅞	12⅛+ ⅜			
13⅜		BrgB	pf1.15	5.5		28	21	21	21 — ⅛			
2		Berrazo				70	2	1⅞	2			
2¾		Berven				122	1¾	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛			
5¾		BethCp			10	12	4¾	4¾	4¾+ ⅛			
5¾		Beverly	.24	2.0	14	1458	u12¾	11¾	12¼+ ⅜			
8¼		BicPen	.48	4.5	8	37	10¾	10⅝	10¾+ ⅛			
8⅛		BickrdJ	.65e	2.9	10	22	14¾	14¾	14¾			
7½		BigVSp	s.24	2.7	6	6	8¾	8¾	8¾— ⅛			
17½		BinkMf	1.20	6.6	7	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛— ¼			
7		Biosano	.54	6.9	4	4	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛			
16¼		Blount	.44	3.1	6	3	20⅜	20⅛	20¼+ ⅛			
5¾		BodtAp				23	5¼	5	5⅛— ⅛			
11½		BoltBer	.40	2.3	26	16	17¼	17¼	17¼			
17⅜		BowVal	s.10			353	33	33⅜	32¼+ ⅛			
4¼		BowtAn	.28	6.2	5	3	4½	4½	4½— ⅛			
3		Bowmar			47	82	5¼	5¼	5¼			
17½		Bowne	.60b	2.6	6	70	23	22⅞	23 + ⅜			
6⅜		BradtdN	.26	2.4	8	215	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞			
3½		Branch	.20	4.7	4	34	4¼	3⅞	4¼+ ⅛			
5¼		BranIt	wt			19	4¾	4½	4½— ⅛			
3¾		BrasilA	1.20	6.5	9	x44	18½	18¼	18½+ ⅛			
20¾		BraunE	1.40	6.3	9	14	22¼	22¼	22¼— ¼			
7⅞		Breeze	.571	4.5	5	11	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝— ⅛			
13		BrisBr	.60	2.2	10	1	27½	27½	27½— ⅛			
3⅜		BroDort	.20	5.3	11	13	4	3¾	3¾— ⅛			
1⅜		BrodySe				8	1¾	1¾	1¾			
10½		BrooksP	s.40	2.6	8	15	u15¼	14⅝	15¼+ ½			
7		BrownCo	wt			50	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+ ¼			
34		BrnFB	3.24	3.1	12	74	39½	39	39½+ ⅛			
3⅝		BrnF	pf .40	10.		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜			
2⅝		Buell	.50	6.0	5	24	8⅝	8	8⅛+ ⅛			
3¼		Bulldex				4	3¼	3½	3¼— ⅛			
1¾		Buress				17	1¾	1¾	1¾			
9¼		Burnsin	.60	3.1	10	.79	u19¾	19	19⅜+ ⅜			
1		C CK	Pet	.16		.8	20	22	21⅛	21½— ⅜		
6¼		CDI				4	81	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛— ⅜		
6½		CHB Fd	.57b	7.9	5	39	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛			
3¼		CMI Cp	.05e	1.3	6	113	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛			
9¼		CRS	.36	2.7	6	12	13¾	13¾	13¾			
15⅜		CSE	1.40	7.0	5	15	20	19¾	20			
7		CagleA	.15i			4	44	4¼	4¼+ ⅛			
17		Caldor s	.50	2.4	9	42	20⅝	20¼	20¼+ ⅛			
3¾		Calcomp				85	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜			
4½		CalLif	pf1.25i				4¾	4¾	4¾— ⅜			
27¼		CalPic	s	4.3	6	12	46¼	45⅞	46¼+1¾			
14⅜		Camco	.80	.9	12	33	32	32¼	33 + ½			
4⅜		Campnll	n			2	78	4⅜	4⅜			
1-16		CmpCtlg	p			122	18	9⅜	10			
7⅜		CdnHmst	g			231	22½	21¾	21¾— ⅜			
6⅜		CdMarc	g.46		10	.19	u17½	16¾	17⅜+ ⅜			
13½		CanMar	g			3	20	20	20			
10½		CdnOcc	s.24			7	11⅜	11½	11½			
2⅜		CashRFd	.20r	5.5	6	14	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ¼			
2⅝		Caress	.16e	1.8	14	46	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜			
21⅜		Carmel	1.20	6.0	17	378	20¼	20¼	20¼+ ⅛			
17⅜		CaroEn	s			8	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜— ⅛			
14¼		CaroPL	pf 1	11.		x240	44¾	44¾	44¾— ⅛			
3¾		CarrolDv	.05e	1.2	8	21	4¼	4¼	4¼			
1⅜		CastAM	1b	6.2	4	3	16½	16½	16½— ⅛			
18¾		CasFd	1.80	9.6		6	18¾	18¾	18¾			
9¾		CavinPh	.10e	.9	17	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅜			
29¾		CenMpf	3.50	12.		x140	29¼	d28⅝	28⅞— ⅛			
7¾		CentAl	.24	3.5	7	65	7¼	7¼	7¼			
14		Centvil	1.20	5.8	.7	66	24½	23⅝	24			
3⅝		Cetec	.12	2.0	9	63	5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ⅛			
6¼		ChadMf	.60	9.6	5	23	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛			
1		ChampHo				494	1⅛	1¼	1⅛			
13⅛		CharlM	s			8	25	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞— ⅜		
6		ChrlM	pf.75	12.		1	6¼	6¼	6¼			
17½		ChrlRv	1.60	8.6	13	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜			
18¼		ChiefOv	g			77	28¼	27¾	28¼+ ⅜			
8		ChildWrld			6	74	10⅛	9⅞	10			
6		ChiltoCp	.30	5.0	6	74	6¼	6	6 — ⅛			
14¾		CircleK	1.20	4.6	9	39	26¼	26	26¼			
1⅜		Citation	.56	6.1	6	13	9½	9¼	9¼— ¼			
21⅜		CitBkNJ	2	9.1	4	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜— ⅛			
11		CityGas	1	5.3	8	1	18¾	18¾	18¾— ⅛			
3		Clabir	.18b	4.4	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛			
7⅜		Clarmt	.30e	2.1		7	14¼	14¼	14¼ + ⅛			
3⅜		ClarkC	.29e	4.3	6	21	u 6⅜	6¼	6¼			
7¾		Clarostat				8	19	13	12⅜	13 + ⅜		
13¾		Clausns	s.88	4.2	9	4	21	21	21			
7¾		Clopay	.32	3.8	13	14	8⅜	8½	8½ + ⅛			
2¾		CohenHat				6	8	4¼	4¼	4¼— ⅛		
3		Cohu	.16e	2.6	10	64	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛— ⅛			
13⅜		Colemn	1	6.6	6	165	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+ ⅛			
4⅜		ColCmi			66	255	6⅜	6¼	6⅜— ⅛			
7¼		Colwell	.60	3.3	20		5	18¼	18⅜— ⅛			
26		Comlnco	3			129	45	44	44¾+ ⅜			
22½		ComA pf	1.60	13.		23	12¼	d11¾	11⅞— ⅛			
23½		ComMtl	.60b	2.4	5	29	25⅝	25½	25½			
24		Comdint	s		12	182	45	44¼	44⅝— ⅜			
7⅜		ComdrCp				16	14	2¼	2¼	2⅜+ ⅛		
6⅛		Compo	s.28	3.0	8	96	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛			
3⅜		ComoD				5	48	5½	5¾			
2		Compinv				4	85	2	2	2⅛+ ⅛		
11½		Conchm	.80	5.2		13	1.5%	15	15	15⅜+ ⅛		
2⅛		ConcrdF				45	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛		
8¾		Condec	.33i	2.7	9	561	u16¾	16¼	16¾	15⅝+1¼		
2¼		ConnlYC				11	2¾	2½	2½	2¾+ ⅛		
4⅝		ConrHm	1.53i	16.	4	64	9⅝	9⅝	9½— ⅛			
28⅝		Conrock	1a	3.6	8	2	27½	27½	27½— ¼			
3¾		Controv	.16	2.3	7	156	u 7	6¼	7	6¾+ ⅛		
6¼		ConsOG				161	23	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛			
8¾		ConsRef	.80	5.4	9	152	u15⅜	14⅞	14⅞+1⅛			
8¾		ContHtl				6	48	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛			
5¼		Cookin	.20e	2.7	.7	48	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅛			
2¾		CoopJr				40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛			
16		CorelJb	.28	.9	25	8	30	29⅝	29⅞— ⅛			
14¼		Corallus	.80	4.8	7	34	17	16⅜	16⅝			
1½		Cramer				104	1¾	1¾	1¾			
2¼		CrestFo				11	2½	2¼	2½+ ¼			
9½		CrestOil	s.16a		.8	29	63	20	19½	19⅝— ⅛		
22		Crompt	1.80	6.1	4	16	29¾	29¼	29⅝— ¼			
20		CrossAT	1.40	4.8	11	28	35¾	35	35 — ⅛			
6¾		CrowlM	.50	5.3	2	13	9⅝	9	9⅜+ ⅛			
30⅝		CsnCP	s.80b	1.4	4	567	u28½	28	56¼— ½			
3¾		CspenC	.20	5.0	8	19	4	3¾	4			
5¾		Crownin	s.28	4.8	6	6	6¾	6¾	6¾— ⅛			
12¾		CrutcR	.36	2.0	35	80	18	17¾	18 + ¼			
16½		CrydlO	s.36	1.0	24	208	38	35	37⅛+2⅛			
23⅛		CubicCo	.40	3.5	6	47	17⅛	17½	17¼— ¼			
16⅛		Curtice	1.10b	4.9	6	114	22½	22¼	22½+ ½			
1¾		Cyprus				7	2¼	2¼	2¼			
12⅜		Cyprus	pf1.70	13.	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛				
		D	D	D								
1¾		DCL				7	9	5⅛	5¼	5¼		
2½		DWG	.29i	9.7	4	29	3⅜	3	3			
2¾		DamonC			21	14	2¾	2¾	2¾+ ⅛			
7½		Damson				164	18⅝	18¼	18½			
5⅜		DataAc	n.73i	7.2	8	80	10¼	9⅞	10⅛			
12⅜		Datapd	.30	1.4	15	161	21	20½	20¾— ⅛			
9½		DayMn	.75e	2.4	16	278	31	29½	30⅜+ ⅛			
1⅜		DeRose				27	1½	1⅜	1½+ ⅛			
2⅜		Decorair	.24	10.	9	10	2¾	2¾	2¾			
12⅜		DelLaos	.48	3.6	11	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛			
6⅞		DelmO	.10a	.4	29	112	29½	28	28¼— ⅜			
7		DeliwdF	.60	4.9	10	6	12¾	12½	12½— ⅛			
20¼		Despitr	s1.60	7.0	5	2	23	22⅞	23 + ⅛			
2⅛		DesnJw			27	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝			
24		DevCpA			3	5	19¼	19¼	19½— ⅜			
22⅜		DevonGp	s			4	x3650	18⅝	18¼	18¼— ¼		
10½		Digicon			27	101	9¾	9¾	9¾— ¼			
18		Dillard	.40	2.8	5	14	14½	14½	14½— ½			
1⅜		Diodes				46	1¼	1¼	1¼— ⅛			
2½		DisFab			5	12	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛			
5¾		Dixico	n .30	5.9	7	15	5¼	d 5¼	5¼— ¼			
48⅝		DomeP	9			2540	47¼	44⅝	44⅝— ¾			
25½		Domtr	pf1.80e			126	21¾	20¾	20¾— ½			
29¼		DorcGsn	.20	.7	10	250	28½	27¾	28⅛— ⅛			
7½		DrexUI	1.68	9.5		8	17¾	17¾	17¾			
13⅜		Downey	s.32	2.7	4	3	8¾	8¾	8¾— ⅛			
17⅛		DrexUI	1.68	9.5		8	17¾	17¾	17¾			
13⅜		DrtFoir	.40	3.8	21	38	10¾	10½	10⅝— ⅜			
1961		1-16	Dunlop	.09e	8.0	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
30⅜		DpixPd	1	3.9	4	9	25⅜	24¼	25⅛+ ⅛			
54		Dpix	pf 1.45	3.2		1	45	45	45 —2			
13⅜		DurTst	.40a	3.8	13	35	13¼	12¾	13¼+ ¼			
15⅝		Dynicln				86	27¼	13⅜	11⅞	12 — ⅛		
17¼		Dynwr	s.56	3.6	7	36	15⅝	15	15⅜— ⅛			
		E	E	E								
5½		EAC	.36	7.8	15	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛			
17¼		EECO	.28	1.8	12	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛			
35		EarthRes	1.50	4.3	10	296	u35½	34¼	34⅜+ ⅛			
20½		EstnCo	1.20	7.2	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛			
4¼		EazorE	.24	8.0	23	4	3	3	3 — ⅛			
3⅜		Edmos				55	1¼	1¼	1¼— ⅛			
18½		EDO	s		11	93	u19	18¾	18⅞+ ⅜			
14⅜		Ehren	.15i			192	7½	7	7⅛+ ⅛			
6¾		ElecAud				102	2⅝	2¼	2½+ ⅛			
28½		Electra	1	2.8	9	86	27	26⅜	28½+ ⅜			
37		ElecAm	1.40	4.8	6	7	29⅜	28¾	28½+ ⅜			
25⅜		ElecAm	pf	3.5		3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜— ⅛			
16⅞		ElgEl	Cp	1.6	8	13	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+ ⅛			
5¾		Elsinor	n			18	501	13⅜	11⅝	12 + ⅛		
17⅞		EmrRd			11	823	16½	15¾	16½+1⅛			
14⅜		EnsysRs	.24	1.9	23	47	12½	12¼	12⅜			
2¾		Ero	Ind			11	2	2	2			
18⅝		Esrey	.20e	2.2	12	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛			
3⅝		EssexCh	.72e	3.3	5	4	15	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛			
7⅜		EtzLev	.20e	3.9	5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼— ⅛			
21¼		EvansAr	.40b	2.7	9	14	15	14⅝	15 + ½			
8⅝		Exectve		6	25	3¼	3	3⅛				
		F	F	F								
16¾		FPA	.40	3.5	2	6	11½	11⅛	11½+ ⅛			
12⅜		FabInd	s.40	3.2	4	59	u12⅞	12	12½+ ⅜			
2		FedRes			4	18	3½	3½	3½— ⅛			
1¾		FairMnt				58	15-16	⅞	⅞			
5¾		FoxsRc			8	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝			
18¾		FannyF	.50e	2.7	4	11	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+ ⅛			
12⅜		FayDrg	.24b	2.2	8	26	11	10⅝	11 + ½			
19½		FedMart	.30i		8	13	13⅜	13⅛	13½+ ⅛			
17⅞		FedRt	1.40	9.3	17	3	15	15	15			
5¾		FedRes			25	914	8⅝	7¾	8¼+1⅛			
56½		Feimnt	.25	.5	22	14	57⅝	57⅜	57½+ ¾			
20½		FinGn	.40b	2.3	8	17	17⅞	17½	17½			
18		FinGnA	.40b	2.3		9	14	14	14+ ⅛			
9⅝		FtConn	1a	13.	6	5	8	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛			
24⅜		FtSLSh	1b	5.7	4	3	17½	17½				
4½		Fshmrk

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited By Eugene T. Maleska

With Best Wishes . . . By E.T.M.



ACROSS

1 "Happy ——!"
8 Communication
15 In Hades
20 Sudden inclination
21 Epical
22 Apocopates
24 *Start of a greeting to solvers*
26 Biblical verb suffix
29 Año nuevo celebrant
30 Hebrew letter
31 Encumbrance
32 Attic promenade
33 Iago's forte
35 Interdict
37 Extremities of cold, etc.
39 Peppery
40 Catfish's look-alike
42 "The Sun Also ——"
44 Words in Jack-and-Jill rhyme
46 Ballerina's leap
47 "He wasted both toil ——": Cicero
49 Word with born or string
50 "——, There," 1954 song
51 Cynical
52 Three, in Toledo
55 Court defense

ACROSS

57 *Greeting: Part II*
58 Neighbor of Perugia
61 Pullulate
62 Golden-rule preposition
66 Mazuma
69 Writer Bontemps
70 Girl in "Le Nozze di Figaro"
72 Grudge
74 Daube
76 Tropical climber
78 Man of the soil
80 Attends Choate, e.g.
82 Links gadget
83 Song-——man
85 Nabokov novel
86 Native of Asmara
88 Pansy inhabitant
89 Where Chanticleer rules
91 Greek phonetician
94 One hundred make a gridiron
95 Exec's note
97 Between: Prefix
99 Voiceless sound in German
101 Bundle of cotton
102 Lessee's payment

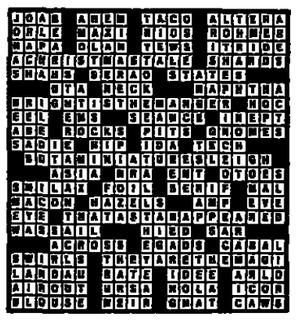
ACROSS

104 Unit of loudness
105 Turkish weight units
106 Rose or nomad
108 *Greeting: Part III*
110 Ocean greyhound
112 Musketeer's foil
113 Old hand
116 Washington V.I.P.
117 Fasces items
120 Assails
124 Type of dive or song
125 Geometer's straight line
127 "—— the Rose," Young novel
129 Sailing vessel
130 Sigma follower
131 ——peanuts
133 Innsbruck is here
135 Dreary, in Dundee
136 "——boy!"
138 Assent in Acapulco
139 Negation in Nürnberg
141 Pram pushers
143 From —— Z
144 *End of greeting*
149 Main course in U.S.
150 Refined
151 Osmium or uranium
152 Begat
153 N.H.L. team
154 Calls ft a day

DOWN

1 Genus of stoneworts
2 Fear or hate, e.g.
3 Harry Hopkins: 1935-38
4 Actor Brynner
5 Building wings
6 Interrogated
7 Carl, Fritz or Rob
8 Jewish religious exposition
9 "A right jolly old ——"
10 Thailand, once
11 More lucid
12 Madison Ave. copywriters
13 Adjustable piece in a machine
14 Bionomics
15 Commands
16 Esau's father-in-law
17 Adjective for Abner
18 Bookie's concern
19 Everybody's concern
23 Supercilious
25 Ora pro ——
26 Word with flat or spare
27 Appointment
34 Mary Stuart's realm
36 Begins anew
38 Rises
41 Charter
43 Swain's song
45 Raggedy doll
46 Peridot, e.g.
48 Inviting word
52 Brain scan, for short
54 Bits or hints
56 Efflux
58 Moslem's greeting
59 Caxton or Zenger
60 Stop——
61 Oriental shrine
63 Knot in cotton
64 Mother——, Nobelist for Peace
65 Puccini prelude
67 Football play
68 Lever on a loom
71 Takes care of
73 Spire ornament
75 Not so sparse
77 Rhine feeder
79 They follow an animal's trail
81 Swine's confines
84 We, to Luciano
87 Formed a joint, in carpentry
90 Half a score
92 Type of cigar
93 "——ne passeront pas"
96 Pope's "Essay ——"
98 Let up
100 Campers' curfew
103 The "it" game
107 Proverbial heirs
109 Affirmation
111 Ode with a plan
113 Wrap in bandages
114 Stretches tightly
115 Dwelt
116 Organ stop
118 "——me only . . ."
119 Eastern inn
121 Vagabond
122 Paint solvent
123 On—— (at variance)
124 E.R.A. or R.B.I.
126 Instance
128 Companion of Blitzen
132 Muralist Rivera
134 Soup scoop
137 Oppositionist
138 Popeye's—— Pea
140 Abba of Israel
142 Galley word
145 Bobble the ball
146 Cicero's "I maintain"
147 Tolkien creature
148 Chinese peak

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

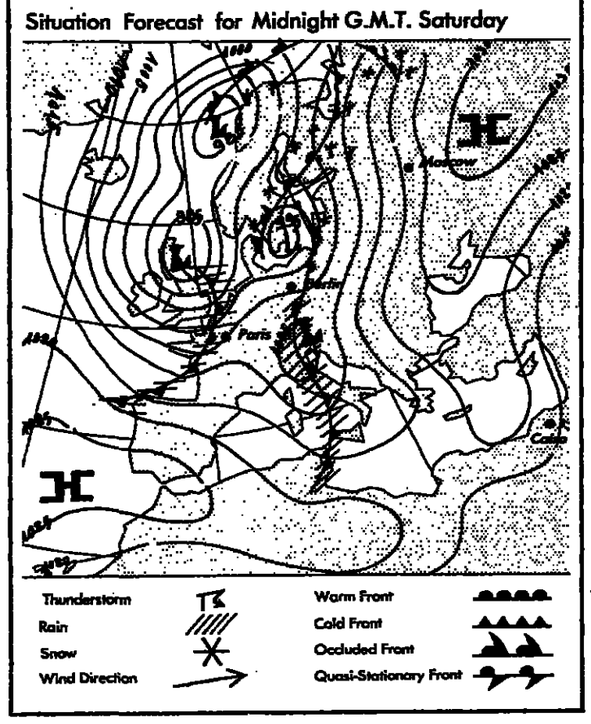


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	62	Cloudy	MADRID	6	46	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MIAMI	20	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	−2	28	Snow	MILAN	6	42	Rain
ATHENS	18	58	Cloudy	MONTREAL	−5	23	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Showers	MOSCOW	−6	23	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Fair	MUNICH	0	32	Overcast
BERLIN	3	37	Overcast	NEW YORK	4	39	Fair
BRUSSELS	5	41	Showers	NICE	7	45	Rain
BUCHAREST	2	36	Foggy	OSLO	2	36	Foggy
BUDAPEST	−1	30	Foggy	PARIS	3	37	Rain
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	−1	30	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Rain	ROME	10	50	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	SOFIA	0	32	Foggy
DUBLIN	4	39	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Rain
EDINBURGH	3	37	Fair	TEHRAN	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Rain	TEL AVIV	11	52	Rain
FRANKFURT	7	45	Showers	TOKYO	10	50	Overcast
GENEVA	0	32	Showers	TUNIS	15	59	Overcast
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast	VIENNA	−1	30	Snow
HOUSTON	20	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	−1	30	Foggy
ISTANBUL	2	36	Snow	WASHINGTON	7	45	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast	ZURICH	3	37	Overcast
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	6	43	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm · Rain · Snow · Wind Direction · Warm Front · Cold Front · Occluded Front · Quasi-Stationary Front

BOOKS

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD

By Hugh Thomas. Harper & Row. 700 pp. $17.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THIS is Hugh Thomas unbuttoned. The English historian who is usually specialized — see his books on the Spanish Civil War, on Suez and on John Strachey — is found here in an agreeable sprawl. He begins with the monkey, the newt, the sea lily and the bacterium from which man derives. He ends the day before yesterday, with pocket calculators and communications satellites. In between, with much circling around in a blizzard of cross-references, he contemplates the horse, the potato, the irrigation ditch, the magnetic compass, the tin can, monotheism, leprosy and so on.

"A History of the World" is not to be confused with a textbook. It presupposes some familiarity with, say, the American Revolution or the Treaty of Versailles or the fall of Constantinople. It organizes itself in thematic clumps — war, for instance, and transportation, cotton, banking, medicine, cities, climate — as if to anthropologize the past. It is biased in favor of technology. It is entertaining because Thomas writes well, has read almost everything, knows how to quote engagingly, seems good-humored and has such a nomadic curiosity.

At random, we learn that "apes were rare in countries which adopted universal religions"; that, according to Gibbon, of the first 15 Roman emperors Claudius was the only one whose taste was "entirely correct" in sexual matters; and that, inexplicably, the bubonic plague that wiped out two-fifths of Europe by A.D. 1400 decided to leave Poland alone. Cromwell, Alexander Borgia and Dante all died of malaria. John Locke, in 1697, was of the opinion that "children of the poor should work for some part of the day when they got to the age of three." Nietzsche, we are advised, "was apparently the first famous writer to use a typewriter."

'Odd and Banal Facts'

If, like me, you have a weakness for what Thomas calls "odd and banal facts," his book panders to it. Poland produces more potatoes than the whole of Asia. Charles de Gaulle never used a telephone. Cuba had railways before most of Europe, a steam engine before the United States and more television sets in 1958 than Italy did. The hammock was invented in the Caribbean, before Columbus. The Futurist poet and part-time fascist Marinetti dedicated a play to Wilbur Wright, who "knew how to raise our migrant hearts higher than the captivating mouth of a woman."

Consider this: "The Mongol armies drank the blood of their horses: Half a pint every tenth day could be taken from each animal through a vein — and every horseman had 18 mounts. Blood, it was said, had the merit of not needing to be cooled nor did it involve transportation costs." On the other hand, "Silkworms like a light airy climate, but dislike noise and bad smells — the smell of fried fish apparently makes them die."

More usefully, Thomas explains why banking as we know it developed in Florence and not in China, and the role that movable type played in the Reformation, and how Spain mismanaged its agricultural economy, particularly in regard to sheep. He has interesting things to say about money, bicycles, windmills, white bread, the post office and the water buffalo. On the history of chairs, he is absorbing.

Much, of course, is missing. Well-read himself, Thomas has little to say on literature, scarcely mentions music, scants philosophy after Kant's categorical imperative and mostly ignores the "pure" sciences, not bothering to mention Einstein. Although he has clearly consulted his Joseph Needham, the Orient gets short shrift; Taoism, for example, is reduced to a footnote. Freud, Jung and Adler are lumped together in a single paragraph, half of which is devoted to something else. Marx is dismissed; Thomas rejects "any general theory of human behavior based on evidence collected in Manchester in the 1840s" because, he says, the mills weren't nearly as "dark" and "satanic" as William Blake led us to believe, and, anyway, things were worse on the farm.

Angelic Voices of Entrepreneurs

For someone who places so much stress on the importance of "optimism" and "demoralization" in the history of the West, Thomas is oddly indifferent to intellectual and artistic "climates"; the angelic voices he listens to are those of the entrepreneurs. We are at the heart of the matter. He seeks not merely to entertain, but to exhort as well. He will have us know that capitalism is progressive; free enterprise is the only way to deal with poverty and neglect; the state should confine itself to "laying down standards"; the French Revolution was a bad idea and so, probably, was the trade union movement.

Moreover, he says, imperialism has gotten a bad press. The imperialized might have done worse than the high-minded Europeans. The Anglo-Saxons, especially, improved the societies they influenced. The "developing" nations should stop whining and start working with the energy and enthusiasm of the Anglo-Saxons. There is no energy problem that coal and the atom won't solve. Power politics and multinational corporations and Chrysler and Lockheed, unfortunately, are not a part of "A History of the World."

Really, what began as entertainment ends in an astonishing and willful smugness.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

U.S. Breeders of Siberian Cranes Excited Over W. German Arrival

BARABOO, Wis., Dec. 29 (AP) — A male Siberian crane from West Germany that scientists hope is romantically inclined was the most prized Christmas present this season at the International Crane Foundation.

The scientists, who raise rare birds at the foundation, hope to breed the new arrival, Tillyman, with Hirakawa, a prolific female whose eggs thus far have been infertile.

No more than 350 Siberian cranes remain in the world, experts believe. And 10 of them are at the crane foundation headquarters near here.

They are called the most threatened crane because, unlike the whooper, their summer, winter and stopover areas are not protected, and in some cases are being rapidly destroyed, Steven Landfried, a spokesman for the foundation, said.

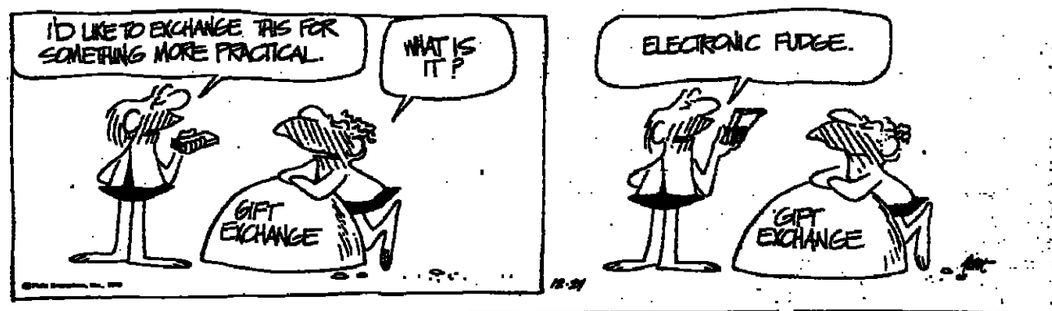
Tillyman, from Walsrode Bird Park in West Germany, arrived in Baraboo last week after 30 days at the U.S. Agriculture Department's quarantine station in Clifton, N.J.

Although Tillyman is no spring chicken, he is considerably younger than Wolf, Hirakawa's current mate. Wolf, a veteran of 60 years in captivity, also came from Walsrode. Siberian cranes can live to be 80, Mr. Landfried said.

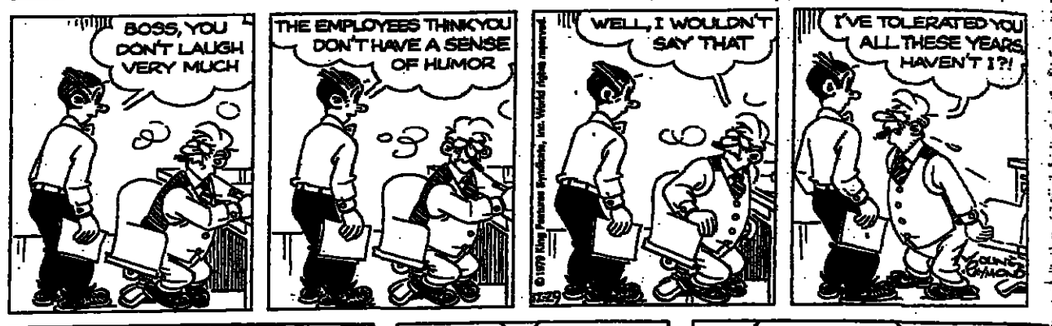
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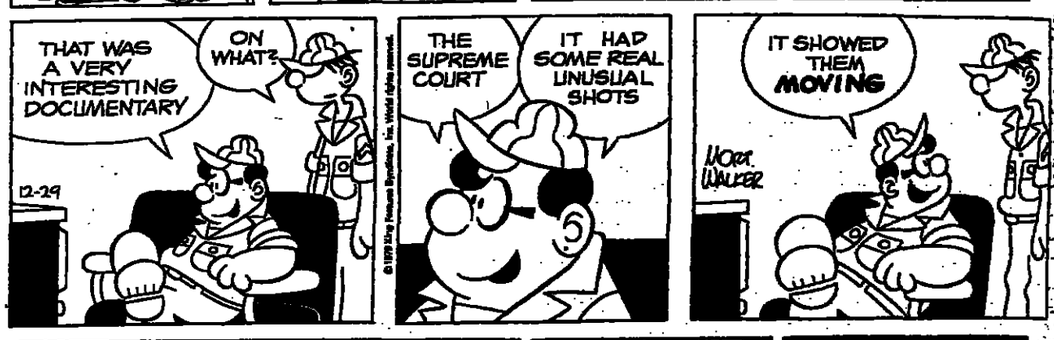
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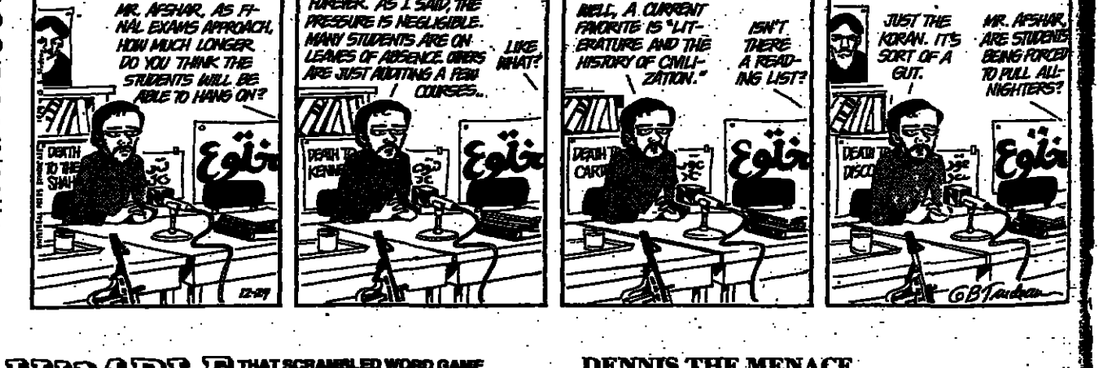
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPTYT

KLANB

GEXONY

BILDOY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ○○○○ THE ○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BAKED EMERY UPSHOT HAZARD

Answer: What the undertakers had to do plenty when they put on their annual play— "RE-HEARSE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Paterno Sought as New Coach

Colts Fire Marchibroda

By Paul Attner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP) — Owner Robert Irsay finally ended weeks of speculation yesterday by firing Ted Marchibroda after years as coach of the Baltimore Colts.

It was learned that Penn State's Joe Paterno, long a target of pro owners, is the leading candidate to replace Marchibroda, although the club realizes it faces an uphill battle in its effort to persuade Paterno to leave his present job.

If Paterno is hired, he would be given player personnel responsibilities similar to Marchibroda's. Otherwise, it was learned, the front office will be restructured to separate player personnel duties from coaching chores.

Marchibroda was notified of his dismissal yesterday morning by Dick Szymanski, Colt general manager, who was carrying out Irsay's orders. Marchibroda, who had three years remaining on a $150,000 annual contract, had won three division titles and compiled a 41-33 record with the Colts.

Marchibroda's downfall came after back-to-back 5-11 seasons in which injured quarterback Bert Jones, the mainstay of the club, rarely played.

Irsay said he agonized over the decision for the past two weeks. "This is one decision I had hoped I would never have to make," he said. "I have a deep affection for Ted and gratification for the three division championships he brought to Baltimore. But there are times in professional sports that the public voice must be heard."

Said Marchibroda: "They all have 'deep affection' for you when they let you go. In the next five years I coach, I hope to win three more championships."

The Colt average attendance of 50,000 per game was the worst in the league and was only 60 percent of capacity. The Colts had about 10,000 no-shows at home this year, another NFL tail-ender, and their last game attendance of 25,684 was the poorest home crowd in 25 years.

Baltimore finished the season ranking 20th in total offense, 26th in rushing offense and 15th in total defense in the 28-team league.

Jones, who has been fighting shoulder injuries for the last two years, played in just four games, of which the Colts won three.

With Jones as quarterback, the Baltimore record is 36-16. Without him during the period in which he has been injured, they are 5-20.

Marchibroda's problems ran deeper than Jones' injuries. Since he assumed control of the personnel department after winning a power struggle in 1976 with then General Manager Joe Thomas, the Colts have had questionable drafts.

Then Lydell Mitchell was traded away, and John Dutton departed because of contract problems; Marchibroda slowly lost what had been a Super Bowl-contending team before 1978.

Before 1975, Marchibroda had been an NFL assistant coach for 14 years, including two stints with the Redskins. He began his professional career as Redskin backfield coach under Bill McPeak in 1961, moved to Los Angeles in 1965 under George Allen and returned to Washington with Allen in 1971.



AP

Ted Marchibroda

Gregg Named Head Coach of NFL's Bengals

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 (AP) — Forrest Gregg today was named head coach of the National Football League's Cincinnati Bengals. Gregg, who coached the Cleveland Browns for three years before resigning in 1977 and was coach of the Canadian Football League's Toronto Argonauts in 1979, succeeds Homer Rice, fired by the Bengals Dec. 17 after Cincinnati's second successive 4-12 season.

General Manager Paul Brown said he was looking for a strong hand to guide the Bengals. Gregg, 46, was an eight-time All-Pro offensive tackle during his 15 years as a player in the NFL, mostly with the Green Bay Packers under Vince Lombardi, one of the the most noted of disciplinarians.

The Bengals were able to tap Gregg as the fourth head coach in the organization's 12-year history after the Argonauts released him from the remaining two years of his contract. Gregg compiled a 5-11 record with Toronto.

He coached Cleveland to a 3-11 record in 1975, then led the Browns to a 9-5 record in 1976. The Browns were 6-7 with one game remaining when he resigned in 1977.

Olympic Resolution

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP) — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has adopted a resolution calling for "timely completion" of sporting facilities and other preparations for next summer's Olympic Games here, Tass reported.

Red Smith

Yea: Duke, Al, Gil, Red and Ellie

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — "Voting," says a rule governing election to the Baseball Hall of Fame, "shall be based upon the player's record, playing ability, integrity, sportsmanship, character, contribution to the team(s) on which the player played and not on what he may have done otherwise in baseball."

Translated, that means all my baseball friends are or should be enshrined in Cooperstown, and any player who gives me a short answer is obviously deficient in character and must languish in outer darkness.

The annual business of minting immortals is now drawing to a close. Candidates must have retired as active players no fewer than five or more than 20 years ago and must have played in at least 10 major league seasons.

In other words, the field is limited to 10-year men who were active between 1960 and 1974, inclusive. Voters must have been members of the baseball writer's Association of America for at least 10 years, which means that, unlike Heisman Trophy electors or the people who select the top ten college football teams, these voters have actually seen the players they are considering.

At least one ballot now in the mail bears these names: Duke Snider, Al Kaline, Gil Hodges, Red Schoendienst and Elston Howard. There is room for five more and there are eligible candidates who could be chosen in good conscience, but the feeling is that a sanctuary or temple or consecrated place should be at least as difficult to get into as Studio 54.

What price fame if deities have to be dragged into the Pantheon by the heels, kicking and protesting?

To be sure, the requirement that a man be named on 75 percent of the ballots cast has worked unkindly for some players with bonefide credentials. Chuck Klein, Arky Vaughan, Country Slaughter and John Mize are among those who didn't make it during their period of eligibility and must now wait for the old-timers committee to right the wrong. Still, a lodge that is overly exclusive is preferable to a public rest room.

It has been mentioned here several times that in the 1950's you could start a fight in any saloon in town by asking who was New York's best centerfielder — Willie Mays, Micky Mantle or Duke Snider. On the figures, Mays wins by a fade.

In his 22 seasons in the majors, Willie batted .302 and had an average of 30 home runs and 86.5 runs batted in a year. Mantle hit .298 over 18 seasons, averaged 29.8 homers and 83.7 RBIs. Snider's figures for 18 years were .295, 22.6 and 74. He may have been still closer to the others on defense. Mays and Mantle are among the nine players who made it to Cooperstown on the first try. Duke has been eligible for 10 years.

399 Over, and Out

Among the new candidates, the one with the best chance of election in his first year of eligibility is Al Kaline, who went directly to the Tigers as an 18-year-old out of high school and served 22 years in the Detroit outfield. Youngest ever to win the American League batting championship, he hit .340 at the age of 20. He set a league record by playing in 100 or more games in 19 consecutive seasons, even though three of those seasons were interrupted by a fractured collar bone, a fractured hand and a broken arm.

Last summer Carl Yastrzemski became the first American League player to get 3,000 hits including 400 home runs. Kaline could have done it five years earlier. When he retired after the 1973 season with 3,007 hits, he had 399 home runs. The Tigers wanted him to stay long enough to hit one more out of sight, but he said thanks just the same.

When a fatal heart attack ended Gil Hodges's career as manager of the Mets in 1972, self-appointed lobbyists started such a mawkish campaign to have him railroaded into the Hall of Fame that many voters were put off. That is over now, and Gil can qualify on merit, not sentiment.

He was a first baseman of rare polish, a hitter with the power to swat 42 home runs in a season and a team player who drove in more than 100 runs a year for seven consecutive seasons. If votes are based, as the rule says, on the player's integrity, sportsmanship and character, Gil will ride in. Those words were coined for him.

Ability, integrity, sportsmanship and character — the words apply also to Elston Howard and Red Schoendienst. Howard was the Yankees' first black player, and in order to make it he had to move in from the outfield and master the unfamiliar skills of the catcher. He made himself one of the best, the most valuable player in the league in 1963.

When the gifted octopus, Marty Marion, was shortstop for the Cardinals, Manager Eddie Dyer said more than once that if anything should happen to Mr. Shortstop, Red Schoendienst could pick right up where Marion left off. At that time Red was setting defensive records at second base, but when the Cardinals needed help elsewhere he filled in magnificently, in the outfield, at third base or short. In 1953 he seemed headed for the batting championship but finished two points behind Carl Furillo's .344.

And now, two easy quizzes on the Hall of Fame: the Yankees of 1930-33 sent eight players to Cooperstown. Can you name them?

Already enshrined is an entire team with four pitchers, six reserves, a manager, an owner, a rulemaker, a baseball writer and two umpires, all of whose surnames begin with the letter C.

If anyone sends in the names, his letter will be burned.

Weekend NFL Playoffs

Crippled Oilers Face the Chargers

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Here is an analysis of the National Football League's American Conference weekend playoff games:

HOUSTON at SAN DIEGO

In preparing this week to play the Chargers tomorrow, the Oilers have had to make do without Ken Burrough, the team's top receiver; Earl Campbell, the league's leading ball carrier, and first-string quarterback Dan Pastorini. All were injured last week against Denver and are listed as doubtful, which a 25-75 chance of playing.

None have practiced, and the Oilers drilled hard with Gifford Nielsen at quarterback, Rob Carpenter at halfback and Mike Renfro at wide receiver. But the plot thickened yesterday when Carpenter tripped over a tackling dummy and sprained an ankle. His replacement would be Ronnie Coleman. The injury situation makes forecasting impossible.

Campbell, like Pastorini suffering from a groin pull, cannot be replaced. And the Oilers need him when opposing a defense as formidable as San Diego's.

With their defense bound to give up points to the Dan Fouts scoring machine, the Oilers will need a diversified offense to stay in the game. That means Burrough, the deep receiver threat, is important. His main injury is a recurring bruise at the bottom of his spine.

Fouts throws lots of passes, and all fit into an offensive pattern that scored 411 points, a total second only to Pittsburgh's 416 in the NFL this season. The Chargers led the NFL in yards passing per game, 244.7.

The Oilers have strenghtened their defense considerably with the addition of Vernon Perry and J.C. Wilson in their secondary, but the Chargers' two wide receivers, John Jefferson and Charlie Joiner, have recovered from recent injuries and will start. The pair caught 133 passes for a total of 2,098 yards, and, particularly in Jefferson's case, some of those were receptions that no cornerback or safety could have defended against.

MIAMI at PITTSBURGH

Bum Phillips, the Houston coach, said when the playoffs began that all roads to the Super Bowl in his conference led through Pittsburgh. The Dolphins are at the city limits, and, on paper at least, their chances for winning Sunday are not robust.

One chilling statistic facing Miami is that the Steelers have won 14 straight games in their home stadium, Three Rivers, and 22 of their last 23.

The contest shapes up as one matching the league's most potent offense and a defense, Miami's, that gave up 26 touchdowns, the lowest number in the NFL. The Steelers also have a defense of some stature. The imbalance comes when comparing the offenses.

Shula will go with veteran Bob Griese at quarterback. Del Williams's sore ribs have healed, and he will start at halfback. Larry Csonka, probably winding down his career, is ready for another big game at fullback behind the blocking of Bob Kuechenberg and Larry Little.

But can the Dolphin offense score 20 points on the Steeler defense? It seems essential, because the Steelers are likely to score more than 20.

Chuck Noll, the Steeler coach, will give Terry Bradshaw, a quarterback who calls most of the plays, his choice early in the game. The Steelers can try their usual devastating running game, with Franco Harris going inside or out. Or Bradshaw can go straight to his remarkable receivers from the start, John Stallworth and Lynn Swann, in an attempt to knock out Miami early.

The defensive pressure on the Dolphins will come against their cornerbacks, Norris Thomas and Gerald Small, in covering Stallworth and Swann. The chances of the Miami rush's getting to Bradshaw are slim. The Pittsburgh offensive line, a unit of seven interchangebable pieces, is the best part of the team.

Pittsburgh is favored by 8.



Lynn Swann

NFC Games

PHILADELPHIA at TAMPA BAY

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 28 (UPI) — The NFC wild-card Philadelphia Eagles, who scored 27 points last weekend against Chicago and the conference's second-best defense, will be looking out for No. 1 tomorrow. The Buccaneers have the league's most grudging defense, having surrendered the fewest points (237), least total yardage (247 per game) and the fewest yards per play (3.9) in the NFL.

Eagle quarterback Ron Jaworski — whose primary target is Harold Carmichael — threw three touchdown passes against the Bears, but says, "A lot of people may think the Bucs are just happy to be in the playoffs, but we know we will have to play our best game if we are going to beat them."

When the Bucs finally overcame a three-game losing streak to put away the NFC Central Divison title, it was the defense to the rescue. In one of the season's most devastating performances, Tampa Bay limited Kansas City to 80 total yards in a 3-0 triumph. But the offense, erratic all season, came unglued down the stretch — scoring just 10 points over the final three games.

Still, it's that defense that worries Eagle Coach Dick Vermeil: "It's every bit as good as Pittsburgh's. They don't have the offensive tools, but they hold their opponents down."

Jaworski said the Eagles will have difficulty running outside because of the quickness of Tampa Bay linebackers David Lewis, Dewey Selmon, Richard Wood and Cecil Johnson. The outcome may hinge on the winner of the mini-game between Leroy Selmon, a right end in the Buccaneers' three-man front, and All-Pro Stan Walters, a left tackle.

Tampa Bay quarterback Doug Williams is a big-play passer who disdains the nickel-and-dime flares to the running back in favor of the bomb. The second-year pro completed a woeful 42 percent of his passes this season, but threw for 18 touchdowns.

"We don't have the No. 1 defense for no reason," Williams said, "and our offense went from 3,800 net yards in 1978 to 5,039 this year and that speaks for itself."

The Eagles are favored by 4.

LOS ANGELES at DALLAS

DALLAS, Dec. 28 (AP) — In the 25 playoff games in the history of the Dallas Cowboys, they've never allowed an opposing runner 100 yards. The Los Angeles Rams and fast-blooming Wendell Tyler will severely test that record here Sunday.

Tyler has run wild for the Rams in the regular season, gaining 1,109 yards — third highest in Ram history. But Lawrence McCutcheon, who gained 1,238 yards in 1977, 1,168 yards in 1976, and 1,109 yards in 1974, never gained 100 yards in a playoff game against Dallas.

The 1979 Cowboy defense, however, bears no resemblance to the Doomsday Defense of the early 1970s or even the more recent Doomsday. Retirements claimed defensive end Ed (Too Tall) Jones and tackle Jethro Pugh. An injury dropped strong safety Charlie Waters. Strongside linebacker Tom (Hollywood) Henderson was fired by Coach Tom Landry, who grew tired of his antics.

The Cowboys' defensive line now reads John Dutton at left end, Larry Cole at left tackle, Randy White at right tackle and Harvey Martin at right end. White has been battling foot injuries for the past month.

Landry just hopes his patchwork defense has matured in time. "It hasn't played that well," he said. "But it's now capable of playing very good. It's just a matter of confidence." The Cowboys were tough against the pass, allowing a NFL low of 43.3 per cent completions against them — but the run was another matter.

Dallas permitted 4.2 yards per rush and were stung with numerous big-play touchdown runs, including John Riggins' 66-yarder two weeks ago. Tyler's per-carry average of 5.1 yards was the best average among the top 38 rushers in the NFL.

Still, with Roger Staubach & Co. intact on offense, the Cowboys are 8 point favorites.

Bran, Nuts and $8 Million in Purses

Pincay Riding Light, Riding High

By Ross Newhan

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28 (LAT) — There is a treadmill in the corner of the family room and Laffit Pincay runs on it for 15 or 20 minutes every morning.

It is one way the 32-year-old jockey maintains his muscle tone and it also tends to remind Pincay of a treadmill he hopes never to encounter again.

Consistently successful throughout his 14 years in the United States, Pincay just recently has begun to experience some of the same enjoyment that previously only his banker and those he rode for had consistently enjoyed.

A relentless struggle with his weight — complicated by the pressure put on him to be No. 1 — represented the treadmill that threatened to carry Pincay into premature retirement or self-destruction.

"Nobody realizes how serious it was," he said recently. "I felt like I was killing myself. I'd wake up each morning and say, 'No, I can't do it again.' "

"He just wasn't himself," said his wife, Linda. "He was an artificial person, a prescription person." The prescriptions came from doctors who were merely trying to help. Diet pills. Water pills. Pills for the headaches, leg cramps.

He was elected to the Hall of Fame at 28. He won three Eclipse Awards as the nation's leading jockey. He was the top money winner for five straight years, 1970 to '74. But it was agony and ecstasy.

He tried all the diets, and each time his body would ultimately react angrily. He hallucinated. He had dizzy spells. A doctor told him he was headed for a heart attack. He overrode, drawing suspensions and initiating fights. He wrestled with sleep and stopped communicating with his family.

Depressed, Pincay came home one day and decided to try one last diet. He went to a health food store and returned with packages of bran flakes and unsalted nuts. He mixed them in a bowl and sat down to his dry and unappetizing dinner.

This was about 18 months ago, and he has been sitting down to the same meal, three times a day, every day since. It is the longest Pincay has been able to stay with a diet, and it represents both a record and rebirth.

Put simply: He reestablished his preeminence in 1979. He won more money than any jockey ever — and felt like a million while doing it. "I was so relaxed," Pincay said. "that everthing came very easy. It wasn't like . . . "

"Wasn't like you had a time limit and were under pressure to meet it," Linda said. "There was no pressure, no record. The record was already gone. It was just a goal."

The record — Darrel McHargue had set it with purse winnings of $6,188,353 in 1978 — fell when Pincay won the Jockey Club Gold Cup with Affirmed Oct. 6. It was still so early in the year he decided to keep going, "to see just how high I could go and make sure the next guy would have to work very hard to break it."

Basically, Pincay said, he was simply having fun. He slept at night and turned his back on jockey-room arguments (for the first time in his career he went an entire year without a suspension). There were no pills, nothing for his body to reject. When forced to attend a party or dinner affair, he took the cereal and nuts with him, meaning he did not require a menu, just a bowl please.

"He got the $6 million so early it seemed natural to try for seven," Linda said. "He got seven so early it seemed natural to try for eight."

He reached eight with a victory aboard Raymond Z in the fourth race at Aqueduct Dec. 9. Pincay had purse earnings of $24,670 that day and returned to Los Angeles with a 1979 total of $8,022,860.

Pincay — from the time he took his first mouthful of bran and nuts — won the riding title at every meet where he appeared regularly: Oak Tree '78, Santa Anita, Hollywood Park, Del Mar, Belmont and Aqueduct. In late summer he became the ninth rider in racing history to register 4,000 career wins.



Laffit Pincay

He won every big race "hoped or expected to win," and averaged $4,800 in earnings per mount, winning with 410 of 1,672 mounts. McHargue had 90 more mounts while winning $2 million less in '78.

Bill Shoemaker, a close friend and the only jockey with career earnings ($79 million) more than Pincay's $49 million, recalled that he predicted greatness for Pincay from the first day he saw him. "And he's achieved just that. If there's a better rider, I haven't seen him. He's the toughest I've ever faced."

With his weight finally stable at 115, he relaxed: "When you have the confidence I had this year, you have the edge on any other rider. The only thing different in my style is that I am now more aware of when a horse wants to move."

This year Pincay himself oftenest moved straight to the winner's circle and then straight to the bank. He estimated that his 10 percent represents $650,000. The $8 million total includes second, third and fourth place purses of which the jockey receives a percentage only in stakes races.

Of that $8 million, Affirmed won $1.1 million, prompting owners Louis and Patrice Wolfson to offer him the bonus of a free breeding with Affirmed (Pincay can supply the mare or the Wolfsons will provide one), a reward that could bring millions more to a jockey who got his start in the mud and manure of a Panama City racetrack.

Pincay said he is proud of the record, that it meant a lot to him artistically as well as financially; there is no tougher competition than in California and New York, and money earned there is the most accurate measure of a rider's success.

What about desire, then, in the wake of a year that would be difficult to improve on? "There's the tendency to get lazy," he said, "but you've just got to keep thinking ahead."

"For how long?"

"I don't know," he said. "I suppose it depends on how I'm doing. But there'll come a time when I'll get tired and say to hell with it. I want to train horses. And" — he smiles — "there are other things I want to eat."

Sadri Triumphs Over Warwick, 113-Degree Heat

From Agency Dispatches

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (AP) — John Sadri outlasted Kim Warwick in third-round play today in the Australian Open tennis championships in a match played in temperatures reaching 113 degrees Farenheit. The American won the 2-hour, 50-minute match, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 9-7.

"It wasn't the best match that I've played but it was the most fun match," Sadri said. But for the Australian, who felt that this week was his best stab at the championship, the story was different.

After winning the first two sets Warwick, staggered around the court and fought to stay in the match. At times he served at half-speed and wandered into the net only to have hard shots from Sadri pass him. Warwick said he has suffered occasional dizzy spells ever since he contacted hepatitis in 1973. "I didn't want to let the third set go," he said, "but I just did not have the energy."

In other matches, big-serving Vic Amaya followed Sadri into the quarters with a 7-6, 6-3, 7-6 victory over Australian Paul McNamee.

In women's play, top-seeded Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, was upset by Mary Sawyer. The 22-year-old Australian, ranked No. 152 in the world, beat Ruzici 0-6, 6-2, 6-4. Ruzici won the first eight games before Sawyer reeled off the next eight and a 2-0 advantage in the deciding set.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	22	1	10	54	145	99
NY Rangers	16	15	5	37	137	133
Atlanta	14	15	4	32	113	118
NY Islanders	13	14	6	32	117	117
Washington	8	22	5	21	102	135
Smythe Division						
Chicago	11	12	12	34	96	108
Vancouver	13	15	7	33	113	113
St. Louis	12	18	6	30	104	127
Winnipeg	12	19	4	28	96	133
Colorado	11	20	3	25	114	132
Edmonton	8	18	7	23	114	150
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	17	14	6	40	136	124
Los Angeles	16	12	6	38	140	122
Pittsburgh	12	10	11	35	113	111
Detroit	10	16	7	27	108	117
Hartford	9	15	9	27	111	123
Adams Division						
Buffalo	24	9	3	51	136	91
Boston	20	9	5	45	132	98
Minnesota	17	8	7	41	138	101
Toronto	15	16	4	34	122	133
Quebec	14	16	5	33	128	118

Thursday's Results

St. Louis 3, Detroit 2 (Sutter (11), Federko (12), Chapman (11); Sobchuk (4), Bolduc (4)).

Buffalo 5, Toronto 3 (Dunn (2), Perreault (21), Gare 2 (22), Korab (1); Sanderson 2 (8), Ellis (10)).

N.Y. Islanders 7, Montreal 3 (Howatt (4), Bossy 2 (20), Gillies (9), Kaiser (8), Nystrom (7); Lafleur (28), Shutt (19), Larouche (27)).

Colorado 4, Minnesota 3 (Selaski (2), Robert (14), McEwen (3), Romaine (5); Flatley (4), McAdam (18), Young (13)).

Los Angeles 3, Quebec 0 (Taylor (23), Simmer 2 (34)).

Soviet Red Army 5, N.Y. Rangers 2 (exhibition) (Vernakov (2), Lebanov, Braselatski, Khomatov; Vickers, Greschner).

N. Koreans Propose Joint Olympic Team

SEOUL, Dec. 28 Korea (AP) — South Korea yesterday received a North Korean letter via Panmunjom in which the Communists proposed to form a joint Korean team to participate in next summer's Moscow Olympics, the South Korean Amateur Sports Association said.

The association said there would be no immediate comment on the proposal. Sources said that Seoul would be cautious in view of a negative result from Pyongyang's similar proposal last spring when South and North korea tried to form a unified team for the world table tennis championships, but failed after exchanges of bitter propaganda.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MILWAUKEE—Signed Zhel Sun Park, pitcher, and Brad DeKrool, infielder.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Placed Bob Lanier, center, on the injured reserve list. Activated Greg Kelser, forward.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Traded Bob Stephenson, forward, to Toronto for Pat Boutette, forward.

VANCOUVER—Called up Gary Bromley, goalie, from the Dallas Black Hawks of the Central Hockey League.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

EDMONTON—Signed Ross Ongaro, striker, and John Borsetta, goalie.

SAN JOSE—Sold the contract of Paul Child, striker, to Memphis for more than $100,000 and four future draft choices.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Boston	28	8	.778	—
Philadelphia	27	10	.730	1½
Washington	15	18	.455	11½
New York	17	21	.447	12
New Jersey	14	23	.378	14½
Central Division				
Atlanta	24	15	.615	—
San Antonio	18	19	.486	5
Cleveland	18	20	.474	5½
Indiana	17	19	.472	5½
Houston	16	20	.444	6½
Detroit	9	28	.243	14
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	22	16	.579	—
Kansas City	22	16	.579	—
Denver	14	24	.368	8
Chicago	12	24	.333	9
Utah	10	27	.270	11½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	25	11	.694	—
Los Angeles	26	13	.667	½
Phoenix	25	13	.658	1
Portland	20	19	.513	6½
San Diego	19	21	.475	8
Golden State	12	25	.324	13½

Thursday's Results

Atlanta 112, Houston 110 (McMillen 28, Drew 19; Malone 34, Henderson 19).

Cleveland 125, New York 110 (Mitchell 34, Russell 24; Knight 30, Cartwright 26).

Philadelphia 118, San Antonio 114 (Erving 32, Dawkins 28; Gervin 46, Silas 15).

Los Angeles 124, Utah 116 (Abdul-Jabbar 31, Nixon 27; Dantley 37, Boone 15).

Boston 118, San Diego 97 (Cowens 22, Maxwell 19; Free 28, Williams 21).

Washington 117, Milwaukee 108 (Ballard 27, Hayes 19; Bridgeman 27, Moncrief 20).



United Press International

Knicks' Roy Williams outscrambles Cavs' Randy Smith (9) and Foots Walker for loose ball Wednesday. Cleveland won, 125-110.

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Art Buchwald

Grease Your Joints And Get New Plugs

WASHINGTON — The big medical breakthrough of the '80s will be the development of mechanical parts for the human body. We've seen the success of the pacemaker, plastic joints and hips, steel replacements for legs and arms, and artificial organs which do the work that was formerly left to human ones.


Buchwald

Perhaps I'm being too optimistic, but I predict that by 1989 half our bodies will either come from Du Pont, U.S. Steel or Reynolds Aluminum.

It follows then that when our bodies are working well we shall all have to go to a garage, rather than a hospital, to have repairs done.

* * *

A man walks into George's Human Body Repair Shop:

"Can I help you, sir?"

"Yes, I'd like a tune-up and a grease job."

George takes out a repair slip and starts filling it in.

"Mind getting up on the rack so I can examine you?"

The man stands on a rack and George jacks him up a few feet. "How are the knees?"

"They seem a little sluggish when I jog."

"I'd better change the bearings and linkage," George says, as he writes on his clipboard. "When did you have these leg muscles checked?"

"About a year ago. Why?"

"They're starting to fray. We have a few steel-belted radial muscles which are guaranteed for five years."

"Do I really need them?"

"Depends if you ever want to walk again."

* * *

The man nods his assent and George scribbles on the sheet. Then he says, "How are the arms?"

"I have tennis elbow in the right one."

"We'll have to put in a new shock absorber. Are your finger joints okay?"

"They seem to be. I can still make a fist."

George examines the hands. "I'll have to put new points in your fingers. Your nails seem to be rusting."

"Look, I just came in for a tune-up. My body's 50 years old, and I don't want to put a lot of money into it."

* * *

"You notice anything else bothering you?"

"Well, my back hurts when I do sit-ups. I hear this click, click, click every time I touch my toes."

George runs his hand along the man's back. "I was afraid of that," he says. "Your spine is all out of whack. We're going to have to replace it. We have a sale on back shafts that will last a lifetime or we replace it for you absolutely free. How's the head?"

"Fine. I have no trouble keeping it together."

"You're losing a lot of hair. We better give you a transplant. We have a Lincoln Day special on new all-weather Orlon that is so strong you never have to wear a hat."

George kept writing on the pad. Then he said, "I don't think you're getting enough air into your lungs. I'll put in new valves. You're American, aren't you?"

"Of course I am. Why do you ask?"

"Because if you were a foreigner, we'd have to order the parts from overseas and it would take two months."

* * *

"Are you finished?" the man said.

"That should do it," George said.

"When can I have the work done?"

George looked at his schedule. "If you come in on Thursday morning at eight, I should have you out by 5 p.m. unless my mechanics find something I've overlooked."

"If you do everything you want to, can you guarantee that my body will be good for at least two more years?" the man asks.

"How can I do that?" George replies. "I'm not a doctor."

Mary Blume

Magda Tagliaferro

'I Have the Pretension to Think God Put Me on Earth to Make Music'

PARIS (IHT) — Nineteen seventy-nine was a good year for Magda Tagliaferro, a miraculous year she says. The French government awarded her the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit and a member of the non-regnant imperial family of her native Brazil created her baroness of Nauplia after the ancient Greek city. Last October she won a standing ovation in Carnegie Hall, her first recital in America for 40 years. "It was a year of surprises," she says.

Nineteen eighty should be pretty good, too. Miss Tagliaferro will give a recital in Paris in March, will as usual hold her piano master classes all winter and will go to Brazil, where she has a school, in the summer. In the fall, she will make a U.S. tour, a limited one. "I have asked the impresario to schedule no more than two recitals a week," she says.

Numbers

The one flat note in these happy events is that in his glowing review of the Carnegie Hall appearance, the New York Times critic wrote that while he had thought Magda Tagliaferro was only 87, she is actually 91. "Where did he get all those numbers? I should have said, Monsieur I am in fact 100!" She is a tiny bird of paradise with red red hair and blue blue eyeshadow and whatever age she turns on her birthday in January would seem totally irrelevant.

Above her piano hangs a painting by a fashionable between-the-wars portraitist of Miss Tagliaferro laughing vivaciously over her right shoulder while seated at the keyboard. On her piano, piled with scores, are two plaster casts of hands: Chopin's and Magda Tagliaferro's. "Chopin's hand is from his deathbed, see how limp it is. Mine is alive, solid, with the energy of a Capricorn," she says.

Magda Tagliaferro (Alfred Cortot found her real first name, Madalena, too long for the billboard) is one of those artists who are called legendary. She has concertized with all the great conductors and although she did not meet Debussy she has known all the other leading French composers of the century. Cortot and Gabriel Faure were most important: "Cortot," she says, "was my vertebra."

Her New York performance of Schumann's "Carnaval" was called the essence of Schumann and she is considered a master of the romantic style, a label she doesn't mind although she dislikes categories; "I don't care, the older I get the more I feel romantic," she says.

"People used to care only for technique. I have always thought of myself as an interpreter, not a virtuoso. Technique is important but it must disappear. For a long time people cared so much about technique that they forgot the music. They had no color. If I hadn't been a musician I would have been a painter. I love color."


Tagliaferro: "I must go on."

Dress

She also loves pretty things. "Women pianists used to dress so badly. Singers dressed better although they always had that question mark in sequins," she says gesturing toward the decollete. Her hands are very small and white and she works herself hard. Just over flu, she was convalescing by practicing Chopin etudes.

"You have to, as Gounod said, learn what you already know, that is what you have inside. But you must also have discipline — a desire for perfection, knowing it cannot be found.

"I work and rework things, often pieces that I cannot play in public. The Liszt Sonata — without conceit I can say it is as if written for me, but to play it in public I couldn't give it the power it needs because I have very small hands. The same for the Brahms Second Concerto."

Magda Tagliaferro is the great exemplar of the French musical tradition, but she does not impose her style on students: "You have to shape and polish a diamond to make it shine, but the image it reflects should not be your own."

Her father studied engineering in France and went to South America to make his fortune, becoming a music teacher instead. Young Magda gave her first recital aged 9 and Pablo Casals urged her father to have her study in Europe. She entered the Paris Conservatoire and Cortot taught her from the age of 14. "Just as I kept his musical aesthetic alive, so I hope students will keep mine," she says. "He never tried to restrict me, he always said at the end, do as you wish." Cortot also told his student that she had a lovely voice, so she studied singing and gave two recitals until chronic laryngitis made her stick to the piano.

Cortot had said he would accompany her when she sang. She also had Faure as an accompanist. "When I was at the Conservatoire, he sent for me. I was the youngest, everyone's pet, always lurking around, so when they said Monsieur le Directeur wants you, I thought I was in trouble. I went into his office, he was working on a score. He asked me to play something. I played a Chopin ballade.

"He gave me a bundle of his music and said choose what you like and come back and play it for me. When I was 16 he asked me if I wanted to go on tour with him. I played several pieces, ending with his Ballade with Faure himself seated at a second piano as the orchestra. Imagine having Faure as your orchestra."

Magda Tagliaferro detests making recordings — "I loathe anything mechanical" — and the 40-year hiatus between her two American concerts was due to the fact that her sensibilities were ruffled by her agent there in 1939. "I simply wasn't prepared for the ambience. When I heard my agent say I can sell you Tagliaferro for X dollars I was shocked. I said to my husband I cannot stay.

"In France we don't use that phrase to sell someone. You place someone in France." A pause. "Perhaps finally that's not much better," she says.

Suffering

Miss Tagliaferro has had two failed marriages. You cannot express yourself in music unless you have suffered, she says, but this is only part of it: "There is always a childish side to artists as there is to scientists — a kind of candor. If you don't keep that freshness, there is something that stops you from playing. You cannot play Mozart unless there is a part of you that is fresh.

"Music is my life, my reason for being. I have the pretension to think God put me on earth to make music.

"Music is the most extraordinary of the arts because it is indefinable, impalpable: it is in the air and space. And so it is around us everywhere."

If music is joy, it is also work. The last year may have been especially triumphant but, Magda Tagliaferro says, "Now that I have conquered, I must go on."

PEOPLE: Guggenheim Collection To Remain in Venice

The collection of 260 paintings owned by millionairess Peggy Guggenheim will remain in Venice and be on show to the public, according to Thomas Messer, director of New York's Guggenheim Museum. Miss Guggenheim, who died Dec. 23 at the age of 81, left a priceless collection of modern art, including works by Picasso, Braque, Max Ernst (her former husband), Leger, Klee, Kandinsky, Mondrian, Miro, de Chirico and Marini. Messer said that the collection and Miss Guggenheim's Venier dei Leoni palace on Venice's Grand Canal had become the property of the Guggenheim Foundation of New York. Partly because of Italian law, the collection could not be sold abroad or broken up, but some works in it might be placed on display temporarily outside Italy, he said. An English art historian, Philip Rylands, has been placed in charge of the collection.

* * *

Gurucharan Singh vows that if he's elected to India's Parliament next month, he'll rid the nation of nudity — and he kicked off his campaign this week by draping a cloak around the statue of a nude woman in a New Delhi park. Singh calls naked statues "symbols of moral degradation" — but if he wins, he may have his work cut out for him. Hindu temples throughout India are jammed with ancient statues of gods and godesses — all unclad — in acts of love . . . In 1970, Playboy photographer Stan Malinowski shot test pictures of a then-unknown blonde named Suzanne Somers, but the magazine's planned nude centerfold didn't come off. It's been done now — Playboy is out with the photos — and they've cost Suzanne a job. It seems Ace Hardware in Chicago doesn't want a bunny in its bunch — calls pictures of Suzanne in the buff "potentially embarrassing" — so Suzanne won't be doing commercials for Ace after all . . . A reader, comparing the centerfolds, scarcely would notice it, but Penthouse and Playboy magazines are arch competitors. "Bunnies" never become "Pets" and "Pets" never evolve into "Bunnies." Well, almost never. Penthouse is making an exception for Debbie Harry of the raucous rock group Blondie. She'll be on the magazine's February cover — despite her debut 10 years ago with the opposition.

* * *

Upper crust residents of Manhattan's East Side said they are convinced Richard Nixon is trying to take away their post office ... legal plot by the former pr... to take over the local pos... branch for use as office spa... ed as a rumor, inspired an ar... a community newspaper and ... a petition campaign. Nixon, ... expected to move to New Yo... ly next year, is entitled to ... office space. He has said he ... to work near his new home o... 65th Street. The Lenox Hi... office is in a federal build... East 70th. The rumors starte... postal officials began talking ... moving letter-sorting oper... from Lenox Hill to the Wes... Word quickly spread that ... was offered a vacant post-off... the West Side but turned it ... demanding Lenox Hill. On ... after Christmas, 50 petitions ... by 800 East Siders, arrived ... office of Rep. William Gre... local Congressman. "I kno... make a great story, but the... involvement with Nixon a... sighed a spokesman for Gree... letter-sorting operations m... the spokesman said. But t... toner services stay, and ... won't move in.

* * *

Maurice Gibb of the Bee G... in a London hospital sufferin... nervous exhaustion. Mauric... with his brothers Robin and ... recently completed a sell-out ... to-coast tour of America, re... to Britain with his wife Yvon... son Adam just before Chr... spend the holiday at the ... Surrey. Shortly after ... complained of feelin... on doctor's advice w... the hospital for a rest.

* * *

A 28-year-old letter in the ... the Virginia Department of ... disputes reports that Pre... Franklin D. Roosevelt had ... The letter, written by a con... to FDR's personal physicia... suggestions that the preside... cancer were false, the Ric... Times-Dispatch reported. Th... surfaced following a report ... New Hampshire surgeon ... Dr. Harry Goldsmith, that Fl... a form of skin cancer that sp... his glands. The letter in ... files was written by Atlan... James Paullin, who was a c... ant to presidential physicia... Ross McIntire.

—SAMUEL JU...

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